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Residents of a township near Johannesburg lining up to cast ballots Tuesday as blacks all over South Africa flocked to polling stations to vote for the first time in all-race elections.

## Mandela Proclaims 'Dawn of Freedom'

### Vote's First Day Goes Peacefully

By Paul Taylor

JOHANNESBURG — Black and white South Africans voted together for the first time Tuesday, culminating one of modern history's longest struggles against the domination of one race by another.

The first day of a three-day election was restricted to a small fraction of the electorate — the elderly, the infirm, the disabled, the pregnant, the imprisoned and those living abroad.

The day was marked by logistical snags and long lines, but it was free of any of the sabotage bombings that had claimed a total of 21 lives in a menacing climax to the campaign.

Counting of the votes will begin Friday, with results expected Sunday. But there was little question that, assuming the election proceeds as planned, the African National Congress headed by Nelson Mandela would win, considering Mr. Mandela's popularity among the blacks who make up 30 million of the country's 40 million people.

Mr. Mandela, the longtime prisoner now expected to become president, had his eye on history Tuesday, not on logistics. "Today is a day like no other before it," he said at a news conference. "Voting in our first free and fair election has begun. Today marks the dawn of our freedom."

For South Africa's blacks, who make up 75 percent of the population, the balloting marked the first time they had exercised equal democratic rights in the country since European settlers arrived three and a half centuries ago. It also marked the official end of apartheid, a system that institutionalized the oppression of blacks by a white minority government.

At some polling stations in black areas, lines began forming at 4 A.M. At others, the disabled were carried to vote in wheelbarrows or in blankets. Countrywide, the prevailing mood seemed less one of exuberance than of quiet resolve.

"I'm tired, my back is sore, I haven't eaten all day," Susan Ndlovu, 67, told a South African Press Association reporter as she waited in a long line under a hot sun in Bloemfontein. "But I'm staying until I've voted."

The logistical problems ran the gamut from missing ballot material to transportation breakdowns to personnel and telecommunications glitches. A boat carrying ballots to prisoners on Robben Island — where Mr. Mandela, 75, spent most of his 27 years in prison — broke down during the short journey from Cape Town Harbor. The ballots were eventually brought by another boat.

The chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission of observers, Johann Krieger, said the first day had been "far from perfect, but not disastrous."

Mr. Mandela, at his news conference, urged voters not to be cowed by the saboteurs behind the bombings this week and expressed confidence that the police and army would be able to secure the country's 9,000 polling stations.

"Standing together, let us send a message loud and clear," he said. "We will not let a handful of killers steal our democracy."

President Frederik W. de Klerk, in an upbeat mood after accompanying his 89-year-old mother to the polls, said the voting would "ring in a new era for South Africa, an era of reconciliation." He said his experiences during the campaign for these elections had convinced him that there was a "tremendous reservoir of good will" among South Africa's races.

The voters are to elect a 400-member National Assembly.

## Black Goal: Not Wealth, But Dignity

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MANDELA PARK, South Africa — The question that most worries the lameluck whites whose monopoly began seeping into history Tuesday, and privately worries the next government, too, is couched in cautious phrases about "unrealistic expectations."

But it amounts to this: What do South African blacks want?

They are often accused of aspiring too high, of threatening to overwhelm the new government with a greedy tide of demands, of expecting to occupy suburban estates overnight and be served poolside cocktails by their former oppressors.

The answer from this field of squatter shacks, one of many such South African settlements named in honor of the next president, is: the expectations are as modest as a flush toilet, as elementary as human dignity.

"What big mansion?" booted Jack Mokoape, an out-of-work bank teller, grinning at the dreams ascribed to him by fearful whites. "What big mansion, if you can't pay for it? I'm living with people who can think. They know the election doesn't mean then you are going to have a mansion."

A job would be nice, he mused. Or, waving at the communal water tap he shares with a few hundred others, an indoor faucet. But even such modest miracles "will not happen overnight."

"The main thing, I just hope we will be equal," he concluded.

The realism of Mandela Park is reflected, too, in opinion polls and interviews at other have-not settlements, and it suggests that the voting exercise this week is to some extent its own reward.

"We have done more polling on this than on any other issue," said Lawrence Schlemmer, who has probed black expectations as head of a nonpartisan polling project for the Institute of Multiparty Democracy.

"They expect to be treated with dignity," he said. "Their status as a human being, as a South African, is nonnegotiable. Quite frankly, I feel that this election is more about honor and status than it is about houses and jobs."

There are, no doubt, have-nots poised to seize whatever opportunity presents as white power recedes.

The fear of invasions, or even gunpoint redistribution of white wealth, has led Mr. Mandela to devote much of his time in the closing days of the campaign to reassuring whites and cautioning his own followers against awaiting dramatic improvements too soon.

Although their close experience of inflated white wealth invites them to want more, the people of Mandela Park, at least, make sophisticated distinctions between equal lifestyles and equal opportunity.

"Let them have it," said Jane Modisaane, a 29-year-old housewife here, speaking of what whites have accumulated during their centuries of advantage. "No one will tamper with it. But that should come to an end, where they have it so easy. Now we must start off with an equal chance."

That means, first and foremost, equal education, said Solly Shai, a high school teacher.

See BLACKS, Page 4

## A Taiwan Airbus Crashes in Japan, Killing 261

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A China Air Lines jumbo jet from Taipei crashed and burst into flames while trying to land at Nagoya airport Tuesday night, killing 261 of the 271 passengers and crew members aboard.

Officials of the Taiwan airline said the Airbus A-300-600R wide-body jetliner was carrying 256 passengers and 15 crew members when it crashed at 8:16 P.M.

Control tower recordings indicate that the pilot of China Air Flight 140 radioed the controllers just one minute before the crash with

the brief message, "We're going to repeat our approach."

Witnesses told Japan's NHK news network that the jetliner had appeared to be coming in for landing with no landing gear down. The plane came in nose down, they said, and smashed onto the runway. There were three explosions in quick succession, and the jet was engulfed in flames.

China Airlines officials in Tokyo said the cause of the crash was under investigation, but they said the right wing of the plane may have hit the ground as the plane approached the runway. The airline would not comment on reports that the plane had experienced engine trouble before take-off from Taipei.

Survivors were taken to hospitals in Nagoya, an industrial and auto manufacturing center about 275 kilometers (170 miles) southwest of Tokyo. Among them was a badly burned infant girl, who died at the hospital.

Early Wednesday, the Ministry of Transportation said 261 passengers and crew members were dead and that 10 people were being treated for burns and other injuries in the hospital. Among the survivors was a three-year-old boy, according to press reports.

Officials reported that 155 of the people aboard were Japanese, with no nationality reported for the others. Passenger lists indicated that nearly all those aboard had Japanese or Chinese names. A travel agency in Nagano,

Japan, said it had sold 22 seats on the plane to a Japanese tour group.

The plane left Taipei on Tuesday afternoon and arrived uneventfully in Japanese air space around 8:00 P.M., authorities in Tokyo said.

At 8:13, the pilot radioed the standard message, "China Air Lines 140, passing the outer marker." This is a point about 13 kilometers south of Nagoya airport.

The control tower responded, routinely, "Continue your approach."

One minute later, the control tower gave Flight 140 landing clearance. The pilot replied,

See PLANE, Page 4

## Bosnian Serbs' Pullback Is Complete, UN Confirms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbs have removed all their heavy weapons from a NATO-designated exclusion zone around Gorazde, Eric Chaperon, the UN Protection Force spokesman, said late Tuesday.

"All the sites within the 20-kilometer exclusion zone where Bosnian Serb army heavy weapons were previously located have been reported by UN military observers as being clear," he said.

The news came hours before the expiration of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization ultimatum ordering Serbian forces to pull all their heavy weaponry outside the zone around the

eastern Bosnian Muslim town by 0001 GMT Wednesday or face air strikes.

NATO issued the new threat Friday after the Serbs defied repeated calls to stop shelling Gorazde, including appeals from their traditional allies in Moscow.

U.S. warplanes operating under NATO command bombed Serbian positions near Gorazde earlier this month, but the raids did little more than to infuriate the Serbs, prompting them to detain UN personnel and break off contact with the UN.

As the Serbian offensive on Gorazde continued, NATO agreed to extend to Gorazde and four other UN-declared safe areas in Bosnia the

air-strike threat that brought relative peace to Sarajevo in February.

The Serbs earlier had claimed to have complied after warnings from senior NATO and UN officials that they would be bombed by allied planes if they had not pulled back completely by the deadline.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, had warned the Bosnian Serbs on Tuesday that the UN would order air strikes if the Serbs missed the deadline.

In announcing compliance, the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said: "Units of the Bosnian Serb Army have withdrawn to three

kilometers from the center of Gorazde, and heavy artillery to 20 kilometers."

The statement said the Bosnian Serbs had "fully complied with the provisions of the Belgrade agreement" signed by Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, and the UN special envoy, Yasushi Akashi.

Minutes before the Serbian statement, a UN military spokesman, Michael Williams, said the Serbs were lagging and that the deadline was "very, very firm."

Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Akashi protested to Bosnian Serbs over a "scorched earth" retreat

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## World Is Up for Grabs In Cellular Phone Rush

By Jacques Neher

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The cellular telephone, little more than a fashion accessory for young American investment bankers in the '80s, is about to touch off a global gold rush.

Phone companies, industrial groups, equipment suppliers and financiers are eagerly hopping borders to stake claims on a market that could grow to more than \$70 billion a year within five years, from about \$26 billion in 1993.

Cellular phone use has surged over the past year as companies have become convinced that they are the key to the portable office, and consumers are becoming seduced by the freedom to gab on the go.

"We're seeing a fundamental shift in economies as mobility becomes more important than anything else," said Luca Tassan, director in London for Malarkey-Taylor Associates Inc., a market research company.

Subscribers to mobile systems worldwide grew 49 percent in 1993, to 33 million, and by the end of the century their numbers are expected to leap almost 500 percent, to 156 million, according to Mr. Tassan.

What's more, the cellular industry is providing cash-strapped governments an unexpected source of revenue as they increasingly hold out for a piece of the action.

Last month, the Italian government pocketed 750 billion lire (\$466 million) from a license it granted to a consortium led by Olivetti SpA to operate a second system in that country. France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Spain are expected to be equally demanding when they solicit bids for digital cellular systems this year. More than 40 major national and regional licenses are due to be granted over the next few years.

In the United States, where analog cellular systems were introduced in the mid-80s, the Federal Communications Commission hopes to raise \$10 billion this fall when it auctions off part of the radio spectrum for so-called personal communications services designed for use in the home and office.

Developing countries like Mexico and Thailand are demanding up-front cash and a continuous share of subscriber revenues.

"These are licenses to print money," said Evan Miller, analyst with Lehman Brothers in London. "Governments are realizing that the radio spectrum is a very valuable commodity."

Driving the market in the West, experts predict, will be sharp declines in prices, increased marketing pressure as regulators open their national markets to competition, and the development of smaller phones — already as light as 200 grams (7 ounces) —

See PHONES, Page 4



GUARD OF HONOR — The body of former President Richard Nixon being borne to a plane for the flight to Yorba Linda, California, where he will be buried. Page 3.

## Kiosk U.S. Special Envoy To Haiti Resigns

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. special envoy to Haiti, Lawrence Pezzullo, has resigned, the State Department announced Tuesday.

Mr. Pezzullo, 68, is an experienced diplomat who took up the Haiti position 13 months ago. But he had been regarded as the author of a policy that the Clinton administration is now abandoning in favor of a tougher stance toward Haiti's military rulers.

Mr. Pezzullo had backed a plan to build a broad-based government in Haiti that he hoped would pave the way for the return of the ousted president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. "It was clearly impossible for him to continue," an U.S. official source said. "The new policy needed credibility and Pezzullo was under attack from Congress and Aristide."

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## The Elusive Top Quark: Found at Last?

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

The quest begun by philosophers in ancient Greece to understand the nature of matter may have ended at last in Batavia, Illinois, with the discovery of evidence for the top quark, the last of 12 subatomic building blocks now believed to constitute all of the material world.

An international team of 439 scientists working at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory announced the findings Tuesday, bringing nearly two decades of searching to a dramatic conclusion.

The Fermilab discovery, if confirmed, would be a milestone for modern physics because it would complete the experimental proof of the grand theoretical edifice known as the Standard Model, which defines the modern understanding of the atom and its structure.

The finding is likely to produce waves of intellectual satisfaction for physicists around the world and to give American physics a significant boost.

The discovery in all likelihood will never make a difference to everyday life, but it is a high intellectual achievement because the Standard Model, which it appears to validate, is central to understanding the nature of time, matter and the universe.

"The exciting thing is that this is the final piece of matter as we know it, as predicted by cosmology and the Standard Model of particle physics," said David N. Schramm, a theoretical physicist at the University of Chicago. "It's the final piece of that puzzle."

Dr. Hans A. Bethe, a Nobel laureate in physics at Cornell University, said the finding was "a very big deal" that "makes the whole picture

of subnuclear particles much more believable and better established."

"We've needed the top quark," he said. "It figures in all our calculations for further processes, and none of them would be right if it weren't there."

If the top quark could not be found, the Standard Model of theoretical physics would collapse, touching off an intellectual crisis that would force scientists to rethink three decades of work in which governments around the globe had invested many billions of dollars.

All matter is made of atoms, but nearly a century ago physicists discovered that atoms, long considered to be the smallest units of matter, were themselves composed of smaller, subatomic particles like protons and neutrons.

See QUARK, Page 4

## A \$1 Billion Bet That Smoking Has a Future

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Britain's BAT Industries, brushing aside what it termed "some challenging social attitudes" in the United States, said Tuesday that it would buy American Tobacco, the U.S. maker of Lucky Strike and Tareyton cigarettes. The price is \$1 billion in cash.

"Sure, the U.S. tobacco industry is going through some difficult times, but the price of American Tobacco to a considerable extent reflects that," said Michael Pridemore, a BAT spokesman.

In recent months, fears over major increases in the federal tax on cigarettes have combined with the possibility of stringent new restrictions on smoking in public places to hit the stock prices of U.S. tobacco companies hard. Last month Dr. David Kessler, the commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, went so far as to request that Congress consider regulating cigarettes as drugs.

BAT Industries PLC, a tobacco and financial services conglomerate once known as British American Tobacco, is buying the American Tobacco company from American Brands Inc., which will be left with such businesses as distilled spirits, office products and life insurance.

As a result of the proposed acquisition, some of America's best-known brands — Lucky Strike, Pall Mall, Tareyton and Carlton — will pass to British ownership. In the case of the first two, what BAT will acquire is U.S. rights to the brands; it has had the international rights for some years. BAT will also pick up the non-European rights to the Silk Cut brand.

The purchase represents "a cheap way to buy

See DEAL, Page 10

### Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L.Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cambodia.....1.40 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
Jordan.....1 JD	Turkey.....T.L. 15,000
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.70

### Dow Jones

Down	6.24
3,899.54	

### Trib Index

Up	0.65%
111.86	

### The Dollar

	Tues. close	previous close
DM	1.6758	1.6798
Yen	1.5057	1.4915
Yen	102.805	103.05
FF	5.7558	5.7655



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# THE AMERICAS / THE REST OF THE TAPES

## ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

### School Soft-Drink Ban Has Coke Fizzing

WASHINGTON — It may be true, as the advertising slogan says, that things go better with Coke. But school lunch is not one of them, according to the chairman of the Senate agriculture committee.

The head of the panel, Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, has introduced a bill that would encourage schools to restrict or ban the sale of soft drinks and other items of "minimal nutritional value."

The Coca-Cola Co. is lobbying against the proposal. It has organized a letter-writing campaign by school principals, superintendents and coaches, who fear they will lose some of the money they get from vending machines. The campaign has prompted Mr. Leahy to complain that the company puts profits ahead of children's health.

The bill has set off a brouhaha. As chairman of the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee, Mr. Leahy said, "I have stood on the Senate floor and defended child-nutrition programs hundreds of times. I have fended off attacks from drug companies, petty crooks, price fixers, budget cutters and critics of all kinds."

"I never thought I would see the day that I would have to defend our child-nutrition programs under heavy attack from the Coca-Cola Co., one of America's corporate giants, with worldwide profits of \$2.1 billion last year."

Coke's campaign illustrates the aggressive efforts of food companies to gain access to the school market. Trade shows and journals sponsored by school food-service workers are full of such appeals: "Bring Taco Bell products to your school!" "Pizza Hut makes school lunch fun."

### California State Health Plan Rears Ahead

WASHINGTON — Consumer groups and labor unions in California have collected more than a million signatures on petitions for a November referendum to establish a statewide tax-financed health system that would bypass insurance companies.

As congressional leaders working on health reform legislation have been moving toward the political right in search of moderate Democratic and Republican votes, 1,078,000 Californians have signed petitions to turn the debate in the opposite direction.

California voters will be asked to approve a health system similar to that in Canada that would entitle all legal residents to a broad range of benefits, including mental health coverage, long-term care and prescription drug coverage. The state would set doctors' fees and hospital payments, and the system would be financed by income, payroll and cigarette taxes.

Doctors' practices, hospitals, clinics and the like would remain in private hands, and people could go to the physician of their choice. Health providers would submit their bills to a state agency for payment.

### Clinton Bars Taxes for Welfare Reform

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has ruled out any new taxes to pay for welfare reform and has decided to support a leaner \$9.5 billion package focused on training, education and public service jobs, senior administration officials said.

Mr. Clinton decided against a federal gambling tax that would have raised an estimated \$3 billion over five years, the officials said. The money would have been used to provide child care for poor workers and additional small projects and experiments to refine the reform process.

"The president has decided against basically all new taxes for welfare reform," a senior official said. Instead, Mr. Clinton will attempt to fund the welfare initiative through a "well-balanced financing package" composed of cuts from other federal programs, including subsidies for "wealthy farmers."



Singing at a memorial service for the victims of a helicopter disaster in northern Iraq are, from left, General John M. Shalikashvili, Defense Secretary William J. Perry and President Bill Clinton. The service was at Fort Myers, Virginia.

### Quote/Unquote

Defense Secretary William J. Perry, at a memorial service for 15 Americans killed accidentally by gunfire from U.S. warplanes in Iraq earlier this month: "This was a very complex operation, and no system will ever be 100 percent perfect. We will have a full accountability on what happened, and I also pledge to you that we will ensure that it cannot happen again."

## Fight to Keep Nixon Archives Shut Goes On, but How Long?

By Tim Weiner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Even after his death, Richard Nixon's 20-year-old fight to control more than 3,000 hours of White House tapes and 150,000 pages of presidential papers will continue, according to his lawyer.

But legal experts said Mr. Nixon's death may speed the release of the records, which are locked up at the National Archives and have never been made available to scholars or journalists.

The tapes and papers were crucial to Mr. Nixon's struggle to re-establish his reputation. Starting two months after he resigned as president in 1974, he filed lawsuits to stop the release of the records. The last suit was filed less than two weeks ago.

But unless his family fights as hard and as well as he did, historians may soon be mining rich new veins of Mr. Nixon's hidden history.

"We can safely assume that Richard Nixon's tenacity in fighting this for 20 years does not mean that these materials will exonerate him," said Stanley Kutler, a University of Wisconsin historian who has sued to release the records. "They will solidify and enhance his complicity in the Watergate affair and in the whole record of what his attorney general, John Mitchell, was fond of calling 'the White House horrors.'"

Only 63 hours of the tapes, provided to the federal grand jury in the Watergate affair, have been made public. Their famous passages include Mr. Nixon's advice that his aides "stonewall" federal investigators, and his response to demands for hush money from the men arrested in the June 1972 break-in at Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate office building: "You could get a million dollars. And you could get it in cash. I know where it could be gotten."

Patricia Goldman, a lawyer representing Mr. Kutler, said "the struggle is over who will control the tapes, who will control what the public will see and hear." She added: "Nixon really didn't want the tapes out. I don't know if his goal was to delay their release until he died or longer. It may be that he accomplished what he wanted."

Mr. Nixon's lawyer, R. Stan Mortenson, said the battle would not end with Mr. Nixon's death last Friday.

"The suits will continue," he said. He said Mr. Nixon had a right to privacy even after death, although he could not cite a legal basis for that concept. Other legal experts said the claim of privacy would diminish.

"Nixon's death weakens the privacy claim substantially," said Burt Neuborne, a law professor at New York University. Laurence H. Tribe, a law professor at Harvard University, has said that while there has been no definitive ruling by the Supreme Court on privacy after death, other courts have held that the claim for privacy does not continue from beyond the grave.

Mr. Nixon incurred "a substantial cost" in fighting the release of the records, Mr. Mortenson said, but he would not be more specific.

A 27,000-page index of the tapes prepared by the National Archives shows they hold at least 200 more hours of conversations about the Watergate affair and

hundreds of discussions of foreign policy, the foundation on which Mr. Nixon's reputation as a statesman rests.

Topics covered in the 150,000 pages of papers include former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's discovery that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had sent an officer to spy on him; Mr. Nixon's 1972 presidential campaign, which many believe was shot through with dirty tricks and illegal contributions; the president's comments on members of the Supreme Court and a wealth of foreign-policy matters, Mr. Kutler said.

"If foreign policy is now to be the bedrock for the reinvention of Richard Nixon, then historians have a long, arduous task ahead," said Mr. Kutler, the Fox Professor of American Institutions at the University of Wisconsin and the author of "The Wars of Watergate."

"Our history is largely what Nixon and Kissinger have chosen to give us," he said. "Historians have to go far beyond the first draft of history. They live by documents. It's time to say: 'The envelope, please.'"

## Body Flown for Burial At California Birthplace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

YORBA LINDA, California — Former President Richard Nixon made his final trip home Tuesday, flown from an air base in New York to Southern California, where he will be buried after a state funeral Wednesday.

With Mr. Nixon's daughters on board along with their families, the plane arrived at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station after a six-hour flight from Stewart Air National Guard Base in Newburgh, New York.

The Boeing 707 carrying Mr. Nixon went into service at the start of his second term in 1973, and he had named the presidential plane "The Spirit of '76." It is the same plane that Mr. Nixon took to California from Washington after he resigned in 1974 because of the Watergate scandal.

The flag-draped casket was removed from the jet by military pallbearers as a band played "Hail to the Chief" and howitzers fired a salute. Occasional sunshine splashed on the casket as it was placed in a hearse.

Mr. Nixon's daughters, their husbands and Mr. Nixon's four grandchildren watched solemnly and then followed the hearse in a limousine on the 20-mile (32-kilometer) trip to the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace in Yorba Linda, where crowds waited through the morning.

There were no formal eulogies at the simple 15-minute departure ceremony at Newburgh. At 9:40 A.M., a hearse carrying Mr. Nixon's body from a funeral parlor in Wyckoff, New Jersey, near his home, pulled up at the tarmac, followed by a limousine carrying Mr. Nixon's daughter Tricia Cox, and her husband, Edward Cox, and their son Christopher. Mr. Nixon's other daughter, Julie Eisenhower, her husband, David, and their children, Jennie, Alex and Melanie had arrived a few minutes before from the Philadelphia area aboard one of the smaller presidential planes.

The Nixon daughters and their families huddled in prayer with Chaplain William L. Perry of the navy and Major General Fred A. Gorden, the official escort. When they finished, they formed a straight line and stood at military attention as the U.S. Military Academy Band struck up. Cannon in the distance thumped out a slowly paced 21-gun salute, the smoke billowing up into the gray mist that blanketed the tarmac.

Mr. Nixon, who died of a stroke Friday, will be buried next to his wife, Pat, who died last year. The gravesite is on the grounds of the library only a short distance from the white-painted wooden house where he was born 81 years ago.

Mourners will file past Mr. Nixon's body as it lies in state in a closed casket in the library until Wednesday afternoon, when President Bill Clinton will be among thousands of mourners at Mr. Nixon's funeral.

Most U.S. government offices and many major financial markets — including the New York and American stock exchanges — will be closed Wednesday.

Library officials said that up to 15,000 people had already visited

the Nixon Library since the former president died, bringing flowers, handwritten notes, candles and flags and lining up to write personal messages in a condolence book.

All four living former U.S. presidents — Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan and George Bush — will attend the funeral, the first for a former president since Lyndon B. Johnson died in 1973.

They will be joined by foreign dignitaries from 55 countries, including Deputy Prime Minister Alexander N. Shokin of Russia, Deputy Premier Zou Jiahua of China, former Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain, former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan and former President Chaim Herzog of Israel.

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

## Quayle Readies for Fray, and Ridicule

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Dan Quayle has spent a lot of time in the past 18 months thinking about the Republican loss of the White House and about how he became the most ridiculed politician in modern American history.

But what was weighing most heavily on his mind the other morning was eggs Benedict. The former vice president grew impatient as waitresses at the Congressional Country Club, one of his favorite golfing spots, ignored him for more than half an hour as he tried to order.

"We'll be here all morning," he complained. "They're just the slowest. I don't know about you, but I'm hungry."

Finally, his breakfast arrived. And Mr. Quayle, in his first long interview since leaving the White House, talked for nearly two hours about flaws of the Bush White House and, more pointedly, of the Clinton White House.

At times he sounded like a presidential candidate as he attacked Bill and Hillary Clinton as arrogantly pushing a "very radical agenda" and made his case for how the Republicans could win the White House in 1996.

If he decides to run, he said, he is confident he can beat Bob Dole, the Senate minority leader, Jack F. Kemp, the former housing secretary, or anyone else who might seek the nomination.

Government chiefs, limousines and airplanes are no longer at Mr. Quayle's beck and call. The encourage is gone. But he is coming back. In the coming weeks, the former vice president plans to make the rounds on the "Larry King Live" television show on CNN and other programs and to travel to three dozen cities to promote "Standing Firm," his soon-to-be-released score-settling memoir, and to gauge the nation's interest in his political future.

Mr. Quayle is trying to figure out why he was so reviled. He said he interviewed several

reporters, including Dan Rather, the CBS News anchor, and most told him that his image was irreparably set in the few days after he made his national debut at the Republican National Convention in August 1988.

That was when he panicked and stumbled through questions about whether influential friends helped him avoid active duty in the military during the Vietnam War.

As much as he said he wants to be president, Mr. Quayle knows that he has a long way to go to erase his image as a lightweight who would take his golf clubs on foreign trips and who once mangled the slogan of the United Negro College Fund, declaring, "What a waste it is to lose one's mind."

He was particularly deflated one night last week after a reporter told him that students who heard him speak at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia, were surprised that he sounded intelligent.

"There's millions of people that have this caricature," he said glumly. "And it does bother me."

## CIA Might Have to Cede Spy-Catcher Role to FBI

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House, mediating a bitter dispute between the FBI and the CIA over counterintelligence, is considering a plan that would shift control of key spy-catching and policy-setting responsibilities from the CIA to senior FBI officials, administration officials said.

A draft proposal worked out by the National Security Council staff would institute a series of reforms intended to speed the early and efficient detection of foreign spies who have penetrated the U.S. government, officials said. The proposal was described by officials as "broadly agreed" upon by representatives of the CIA, the FBI and the Justice Department last week.

The plan is intended to soothe FBI and congressional anger over what senior U.S. officials have described as the CIA's failure for several years to share vital information with the FBI about a suspected spy, Aldrich Hazen Ames, and other potential spies.

It "would significantly alter the way policy will be developed, the way priorities would be decided, and establish a new structure for integrating" FBI and CIA operations to ensure that information flows smoothly between them, a White House official said.

The U.S. agencies involved in counterintelligence have been asked to submit their final comments on the plan this week. It will then be presented to President Bill Clinton and his national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, for review. Several officials said certain details were still being worked out.

The proposal would establish a national center headed by an FBI official to set overall policies on counterintelligence operations, including the use of polygraphs, the collection of information overseas and the training of spy-catchers, the officials said.

No such center now exists, resulting in widely varying counterintelligence procedures at different federal agencies. An advisory group concluded in a report to the

CIA and the Defense Department that the absence of uniform policies was wasteful and inhibited spy-catching operations.

The proposal would also require that the new policy-setting center report through an advisory group of senior government officials to the National Security Council staff at the White House, rather than to the CIA director.

In addition, the plan would put a senior official in charge of investigating individual spy cases within the CIA's existing counterintelli-

gence center. That would ensure early FBI access to raw data, a primary FBI concern.

The director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey Jr., said in an interview Monday that he supported the plan to appoint "one or more" FBI agents to senior supervisory positions at the CIA's center.

In giving such support, officials said, Mr. Woolsey is trying to head off Senate legislation that he saw as forcing the CIA to cede virtually all responsibility for counterintelli-

gence enforcement matters to the FBI.

During its monthlong policy review, the National Security Council staff had to sort through sharply conflicting tales by the FBI and the CIA over the handling of past spy cases. One White House official said the two agencies "are acting like two teenagers and raising incidents that go way back into past history."

For example, in the case of Mr. Ames, who worked on counterintelligence matters for the CIA, the

FBI charged that the CIA improperly withheld information about Mr. Ames's difficulties with a 1991 polygraph, despite an agreement that year that the agencies would work together in tracking down any suspected mole inside the CIA.

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## Ames Reported Ready to Admit to Role for KGB

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Aldrich Hazen Ames, an accused CIA spy, and his wife, Rosario, have agreed to a deal in which they would admit their guilt and he would get life in prison, Justice Department officials and defense lawyers said Tuesday.

Under the plea bargain negotiated with prosecutors in one of the gravest spy cases in U.S. history, the officials said Mr. Ames would

cooperate with investigators and that in return his wife would be treated leniently, but still would have to serve some time in prison.

The couple, accused of passing CIA secrets to Moscow since 1985, would formally enter the guilty plea Thursday, they said.

Lawyers said Mr. Ames and his wife each would plead guilty to two counts — criminal charges of espionage and conspiracy to evade taxes on money from Moscow.

Mrs. Ames would be eligible for a lesser sentence because her alleged activities did not include any top-secret material, they said.

In contrast, Mr. Ames has been accused of giving Moscow some of the nation's most closely guarded secrets, including the identities of U.S. spies working in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. A number of the spies were executed as a result, the FBI has said.

The Justice Department officials and defense lawyers said Mr. Ames, 52 years old and a 31-year CIA veteran, would have to serve life in prison. Mr. Ames has agreed to cooperate "100 percent," a defense lawyer said.

The officials said the plea deal would call for Mrs. Ames to get about five years in prison. It will be up to the judge to decide how much time she would draw under federal sentencing guidelines.

Mrs. Ames, 41, last week denied in an interview having ever spied for the Soviet Union and claimed no knowledge of her husband's alleged espionage activities.

The officials said cooperation by Mr. Ames would make it easier for the CIA and the FBI to assess the damage to national security and determine what secrets had been passed to Moscow. They said a plea deal would also avoid a long, costly trial that could embarrass the CIA and disclose sensitive secrets.

### Away From Politics

- Nine people were killed and 48 were injured when tornadoes touched down south of Dallas, flattening houses, overturning cars and leveling trees.
- Allegations that the pop superstar Michael Jackson sexually molested children are still being investigated "and there is no estimate" of when they will be completed, authorities in two Southern California counties said.
- Admirers of Ulysses S. Grant, including his great-great-grandson, are suing federal agencies to try to force them to rescue the tomb of the Civil War hero and two-term president, on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, from neglect, deterioration, and "idiots with spray paint."
- Larry Anderson, 41, a parolee convicted of abducting and fatally stabbing a Houston bar manager, was executed by lethal injection at the state prison in Huntsville, Texas.

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## Attraction for U.S.: Triumph of 'Good'

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — By many traditional definitions of national interest, the United States might appear to have little at stake in the electoral drama unfolding this week in South Africa.

There are no oil fields to protect, no U.S. bases or troops in the region, no U.S. military alliances in sub-Saharan Africa and no Cuban troops or other Soviet proxies to be confronted. The United States never fought a war there. After years of boycott, U.S. economic ties to South Africa are limited.

In addition, "it wasn't a colony of ours, and we don't have guilt there like in other countries where we shored up dictatorships," such as Iran, said Representative Harry Johnston, Democrat of Florida and the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa.

But despite this lack of historic and economic ties, South Africa's transition from apartheid to multiracial democracy is attracting considerable attention across the United States, reflecting what officials and analysts say is the inherent fascination of the events

there and a recognition that South Africa could be important to U.S. interests.

"We believe that a democratic South Africa will promote peace and prosperity in the entire Southern Africa region while simultaneously advancing American interests by expanding the market for U.S. goods and services, even as we create jobs in South Africa through the purchase of increasingly available and sophisticated exports," Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown said Monday in a speech at Howard University. "We intend to forge a partnership between our two countries that is long-lasting and mutually beneficial."

Mr. Brown said President Bill Clinton planned to double U.S. aid to South Africa, currently \$80 million a year.

Vice President Al Gore will announce details of the aid package, along with commitments to extend Export-Import Bank financing and federal investment insurance, when he represents the United States at the inauguration of South Africa's first freely elected president, U.S. officials said.

One major reason for the interest in South

Africa, several specialists said, was that the elections and the prospect of a peaceful transition to majority rule seemed to represent a triumph of good over evil, a rarity in a world of murky issues such as Bosnia. Apartheid — the separation of South Africa's population by race — was long a target of worldwide condemnation.

What is happening thus represents an outcome that most people had sought for decades.

"It's true that we have no strategic interests" in the traditional sense in South Africa, a U.S. congressional specialist said. But he said that was exactly the reason the transition was so important to Mr. Clinton's administration, which has sought to emphasize human rights, democracy and free markets in foreign policy, rather than the strategic considerations that dominated the Cold War era.

In addition, an orderly transition in South Africa, one State Department official said, "could be the engine that drives southern Africa into some kind of stability and prosperity, not just by example but by the force of economy and skill."

## PHONES: Good as Gold

Continued from Page 1

that can easily be slipped into the pocket or purse.

"People want to be freed from their telephone, to no longer be forced to sit at their desks," said Per Bengtsson, spokesman for Sweden's Ericsson Radio Systems AB, which claims 40 percent of the market for cellular infrastructure equipment. "When the prices come down, you should see the private market segments developing."

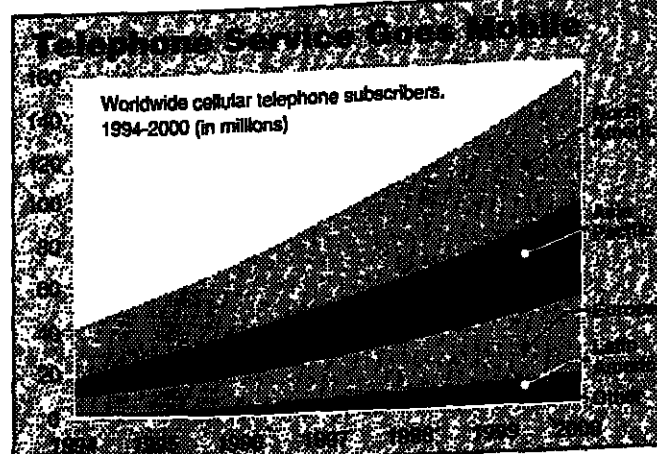
Some forecasters predict that within seven years, advances in technology and competition will combine to bring the price of mobile telephone service down to near that of conventional telephone service.

Prices currently vary widely according to the local competitive environment and the marketing strategies of operators. Many operators will subsidize the handsets — priced from \$150 to \$1,000 — in order to win customers, expecting to make it back from the monthly service and usage fees. Americans currently pay about \$660 a year for cellular service, while Europeans may pay 20 percent to 40 percent more.

In the developing world, experts say, many governments favor cellular as a way to provide basic phone service, considered the key to their economic development strategies.

"Cellular is seen as a quick-fix substitute for wireline fixed networks because it's cheaper and easier to deploy," said Linda Barabec, associate at Pyramid Research Inc., a market research firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A cellular infrastructure is composed of a network of overlapping radio cells, each of which is anchored by a radio base station that contains a number of cellular switches. The base stations are wired together and ultimately plugged into a fixed public telephone network. As a user moves, the signal is "handed" from one



Source: EMC

base station to another, permitting seamless communications.

Though wireless systems have been under development in the West since the mid-80s, the market began surging only last year, with a gain of 10 million subscribers worldwide. By the end of last year, there were 15 million subscribers in the United States, 8.3 million in Europe, 1.4 million in Asia and 1.1 million in Latin America.

As a result of the cellular buildup, experts say, the total pie for telephone traffic will grow, and mobile phone networks will get a much bigger slice of that pie.

"The numbers are staggering," said Mr. Miller of Lehman Brothers. "Across the globe, wireless telephony will be taking an increasing portion of telephone traffic, and over the next 10 years we should see a wholesale shift from fixed to wireless."

The threat — and opportunity — has been well understood by major telephone utilities, which are eager to join mobile telephone ventures to ensure their future businesses. AT&T Corp., which had no cellular activities, announced a \$12.6 billion purchase last August — still to be approved — of McCaw Cellular Communications Inc.

Most of the regional Bell operating companies in the United States are pursuing ventures abroad. The most active is AirTouch Communi-

## QUARK: Found at Last?

Continued from Page 1

But these particles later showed signs of being made of yet smaller building blocks.

The field was plunged into confusion for many years until a grand unifying theory pioneered by Murray Gell-Mann, a physicist at the California Institute of Technology, was introduced in an effort to explain the structure of particles like protons and neutrons in terms of new units that he whimsically named quarks.

His theory called for the existence of six different kinds of quarks, named up and down, charm and strange, top and bottom. The quark family parallels a six-member family of lighter particles, known as leptons, that includes the electron.

Various combinations of these 12 particles are thought to make up everything in the material world. In addition to matter, the universe contains potent forces like electromagnetism and gravity, and perhaps many other exotic particles as yet to be discovered.

Five of the six quarks were eventually found but the sixth remained painfully absent. For nearly two decades rival teams of scientists around the world have sought the top quark by performing ever-more-costly experiments using increasingly large machines that accelerate tiny particles almost to the speed of light and then smash them together in a burst of energy. The resulting fireball can yield clues to nature's most elementary building blocks.

The team at Fermilab, which includes scientists from the United States, Italy, Japan, Canada and Taiwan, cautioned that the evidence they had gathered over the past year and a half for the top quark would be convincing to many scientists but not definitive.

"Some people will say, 'Hey, nice piece of physics but you need more data to make sure,'" said Melvyn J. Shochet, a physicist at the University of Chicago who worked on the Fermilab experiment and is a spokesman for the discovery team. "To that I can only agree."

A senior Fermilab official added: "We don't have a discovery. We have evidence. It's good evidence. It's tightening up to where the top quark lives. The next step is to get more events."

## EU Environmental Chief

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Domingo Jimenez-Beltran of Spain was appointed Tuesday to lead the European Union's Environment Agency, which is being set up in Copenhagen. Mr. Jimenez-Beltran, 50, is director-general of Spain's Environment Ministry.

## VOTE: A Daylong 'Dawn of Freedom' as South African Balloting Begins

Continued from Page 1

al Assembly, which will convene next week to select a president. If all goes according to schedule, the president will be inaugurated May 10. Voters also will elect local parliaments in nine newly created provinces.

Under a five-year government of national unity, all parties will be entitled to one seat in the national cabinet for every 5 percent of the national vote they receive. The party that finishes second will name one of two deputy presidents; this is expected to be the National Party, and Mr. de Klerk is expected to

get the job. The party that finishes first will name the other deputy president.

Of South Africa's 22.7 eligible voters, an estimated 16.3 million are black, 3.5 million are white, 2 million are mixed-race and 600,000 are Indian.

Some analysts have suggested the vote is as much a racial census as it is an election. The ANC is expected to receive the overwhelming majority of black votes and the National Party to get most white votes.

One of the few major questions was which way the mixed-race people and Indians would vote. They,

too, were victims of apartheid but were always treated less harshly than blacks. Another was how well Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party would fare. It only joined the election campaign a week ago, ending a long boycott over its objection to elements of the new constitution.

Inkatha's late entry was one of the other major causes of logistical problems. By the time Inkatha entered the race, it was too late to reprint ballots to include its candidates' names. Instead, special stickers were made up to be affixed to the bottom of the ballot with Inkatha's name on them.

At some polling stations Tuesday, the ballots arrived but the stickers didn't. Election officials said any ballots without the stickers on them would be considered invalid.

## PLANE: Crash in Japan

Continued from Page 1

"Roger, CAL 140, cleared for landing."

About a minute after that, the pilot sent in his last message, evidently a calm one, saying the plane would repeat its approach. But instead of circling, the jet kept coming downward, nose first, witnesses told NIKK.

## Airbus Team En Route

Three Airbus Industrie engineers left Tuesday for Nagoya to assist Japanese authorities in their investigation of the crash. Reuters reported from Toulouse, France.

Airbus declined to comment on possible causes of the accident. It said the aircraft was the first Airbus of its type to have crashed. The plane was delivered to China Airlines on Jan. 29, 1991. It was an upgraded version of the A-300 series of wide body, twin-engine passenger jets.

The A-300-600R series entered service in 1983 and has average seating for 266 passengers in two classes. One hundred and sixty-four A-300-600s have been delivered since 1984, and 412 of all types of the A-300 are in service.

## BOSNIA: Serbian Claim

Continued from Page 1

from Gorazde, marked by looting and burning of houses and destruction of its water supply system.

Mr. Akashi denounced the acts as "shocking and most regrettable" and contacted Mr. Karadzic to lodge a strong protest, Mr. Williams said.

He said Mr. Akashi had also protested to Mr. Karadzic about his forces' failure to allow a Red Cross convoy to take sanitation equipment into Gorazde, urgently needed after the Serbs blew up its water treatment plant.

The Serbs later prevented nine United Nations liaison officers from entering Gorazde, asserting

that their true mission was to control possible air strikes against Serbian positions.

The nine officers were part of a 12-man team that tried to reach Gorazde from Sarajevo, a Bosnian Serbian spokesman, Jovan Zametica, said in a letter to Viktor Andrejev, a UN civil affairs officer in the Bosnian capital.

The letter, quoted by the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, said that only three of the group were genuine observers.

"We have reason to believe that the remaining members are essentially no more than forward air controllers," Mr. Zametica said. (AFP, Reuters, AP)

## 'Hitler Diaries' Forger Aspires to Parliament

BONN — The forger of the "Hitler diaries," who tricked the world into accepting them as genuine for several months in 1983, is seeking a parliamentary seat in the Oct. 16 general elections.

Konrad Kujau, who was sentenced to three years imprisonment for passing off the documents as genuine and selling them to the media, will be a candidate of the "Car Drivers' and Citizens' Interest Party," a party spokesman said. The small party, which has no representation in parliament, would benefit from having someone so well-known stand for it, the spokesman added.

## BLACKS: Goal Is Not Wealth but Human Dignity

Continued from Page 1

teacher consigned to Mandela Park by the high cost of real housing. Mr. Shai said he acquired "a hatred for the white man" when, as a college student his living allowance was a fifth that given white students.

With so many citizens living so low, the task of raising their standards will be daunting and costly.

Mandela Park is a museum of this need, a place without electricity or sewage disposal, where malnutrition is rife. An estimated 8 million of the 30 million black South Africans live in such communities or in backyard shacks.

Even the much-diluted plan for low-cost housing, public jobs and free education laid out in the African National Congress campaign

manifesto seems to some economists overly ambitious.

Against this, pollsters say, is the fact that for those at the bottom it does not take much to fulfill the ANC slogan of "a better life for all."

One survey in a Natal squatter camp, for example, asked the homeless what they wanted. Overwhelmingly, the answers were, clean drinking water and toilets.

A pollster employed by the ANC, who refused to be identified by name, added: "Even among youth, the wildest card in terms of expectations, we have found a very real readiness to settle for the minimal jobs that might be provided in a state public service scheme at low wages."

Like many of South Africa's euphemistically named informal settlements, Mandela Park is inhabit-

ed by the house-proud poor who have sculpted their squalor into regimental order.

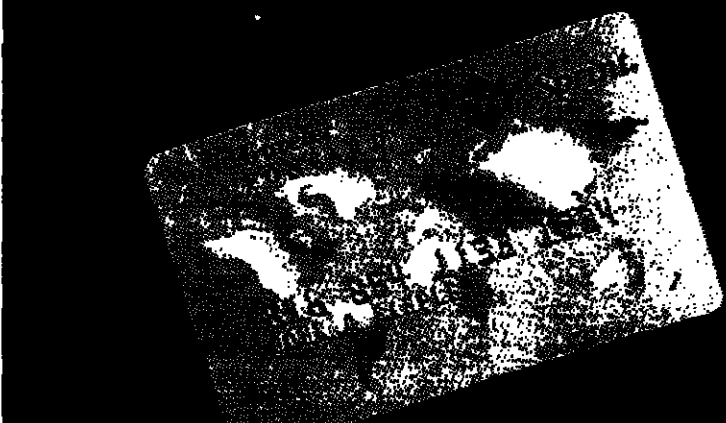
The shacks are painted, numbered and customized — one even rises three stories on log pylons — and they are surrounded by flower beds, ornamental rock gardens, and lawns the size of throw rugs.

"I have a kitchen, a room for entertaining visitors, a living room and a bedroom," said Cecilia Mokone, showing off her meticulous shed of scrap lumber. "It is just they are all in one room."

There is an unsinkable quality in their self-confidence, as Mr. Shai, the school teacher observes when reflecting on the ambitions of his high school seniors.

"Do the youth have unrealistic expectations?" he said. "Yes. All of them think they are going to be doctors."

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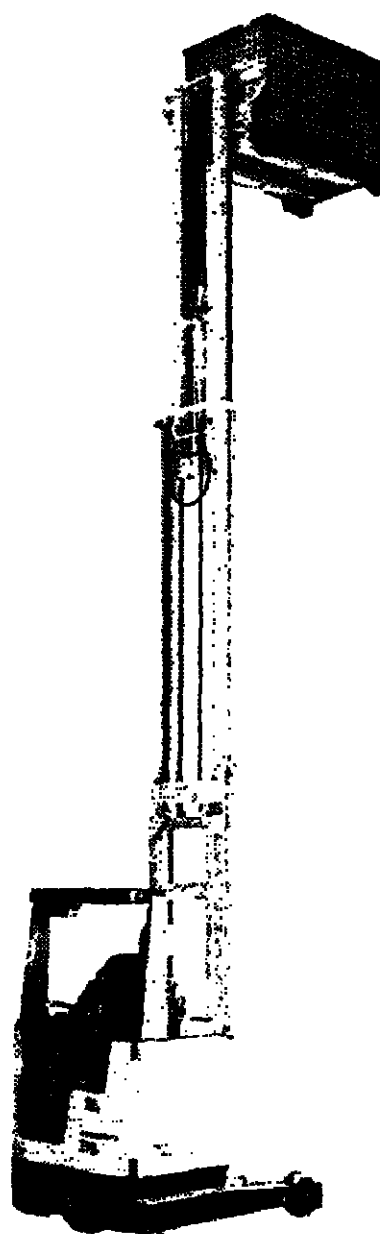
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## Beijing Delays Trial Of 14 Dissidents

BEIJING — China has suddenly postponed the trial of 14 dissidents who have been held on charges of counterrevolution for nearly two years, family members said Tuesday.

They said they had originally been informed that the trial would start Monday but that their lawyers were told at the last minute that the date had been changed to an unspecified time.

A spokeswoman for the Beijing Intermediate Court said the case of the 14, the largest group of political dissidents to face trial in China since the prosecutions related to the 1989 Tiananmen Square demonstrations, was still in the pretrial stage.

She said by telephone that it was difficult to say when the formal court session would be held.

The postponement of the trial comes at a sensitive time for China, which is in the midst of a dispute with the United States over the link between human rights and trade.

President Bill Clinton has said he will not renew Beijing's most-favored-nation trading privileges in June unless there is significant progress on human rights.

Although Beijing rejects the linkage between rights and trade, it last week showed clemency toward one of the men accused of masterminding the 1989 protests, allowing him to leave the country for medical treatment in the United States.

The family members speculated Tuesday that it might be too politically sensitive to try the 14 dissidents now, not only because of the imminent U.S. decision but also because of the approaching fifth anniversary of the June 4, 1989, army crackdown that crushed the Tiananmen protests.

All those facing trial were detained in May and June of 1992.

China originally indicted 16 people for their alleged involvement in underground pro-democracy and labor groups, among them the Free Labor Union of China and the Liberal Democratic Party of China.

Two of the original defendants, Gao Yuqiang and Li Qianli, have been excused from prosecution, at least temporarily, because of illness, the family members said.

The others face charges of organizing, leading and actively participating in counterrevolutionary organizations.

Such charges are usually punished by stiff prison sentences, though the penal code gives judges latitude.

The family members, who have not seen their relatives since their detention, said that the court had told them the trial would be held in secret and that they would not be allowed to attend.

The 14 facing trial include Liu Jingsheng, who has been involved in pro-democracy activities since the late 1970s, when he was an associate of Wei Jingsheng's.

Mr. Wei, China's best-known dissident, was paroled in September after serving 14½ years of a 15-year sentence. He was detained again on April 1 and has not been heard from since.

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**SAFELY HOME** — Cambodian refugees returning to their village Tuesday after fleeing to Thailand because of fighting between Cambodian government troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas. The return was guarded by Thai soldiers under UN supervision.

## Hata Ally Foresees New Japan Elections

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — A powerful trade union leader said Tuesday that the possibility of a special election was strong following the decision of the Social Democratic Party to bolt the government coalition.

Akira Yamagishi, chairman of the Trade Union Confederation, was quoted by the Jiji Press agency as saying that major legislation would not make it through parliament without the Socialists.

"Whether you like it or not," he said, "there is a strong possibility that the lower house will be dissolved for general elections at an early date."

Mr. Yamagishi, who is head of Japan's largest organized labor federation, is considered a close associate of the newly elected prime minister, Tsutomu Hata, as well as his predecessor, Morihiro Hosokawa.

The confederation itself supports both the Social Democratic Party and the smaller Democratic Socialist Party, two of the seven partners in the outgoing government.

A sudden move Monday by the Democratic Socialists to set up a new parliamentary alliance with four other groups triggered the Social Democratic Party's withdrawal from the eight-month-old coalition.

"The solid relations" between the two parties "have been broken," Mr. Yamagishi said. "It is impossible to maintain cooperative relations with the new government."

The decision by the Socialists to quit the coalition stripped Mr. Hata of his narrow majority in parliament and cast into doubt his ability to enact a series of steps sought by the United States.

Those measures include an economic stimulus program, deregulation of the economy, steps to open Japanese markets to imports and a solid stand against North Korea in the effort to force it to accept nuclear inspections.

The Socialist Party's move came after its members discovered what they called a plot by the rest of the coalition to freeze them out of the new government.

"We had an agreement on policy that was the base for launching a new administration, and now that's been broken," the Socialists' chairman, Tomiichi Murayama, said Tuesday. "There's nothing for us to do now but leave."

Mr. Murayama said the Socialists would help the coalition pass the overdue national budget for fiscal 1994, which began on April 1, but would offer no other support.

(AFP, NYT, Reuters)

## Despite Blast, Satellites Will Go Up, China Says

By Patrick E. Tyler

New York Times Service

BEIJING — China's space launching agency said Tuesday that an April 2 blast that killed one person and injured 20 would not delay the launching of three foreign communications satellites this year.

Officials said the explosion that rocked the Xichang Satellite Launching Center in southwestern China, damaging a major testing hall, would push back China's national satellite program by at least three months.

The loss of a \$75 million weather satellite, the Fengyun-2, was regarded by space industry analysts as a serious blow to China's plans to develop a more sophisticated weather forecasting program this year.

China's space agency officials disputed early reports that described the explosion as a "major setback" to its space program, which is competing with the United States and Europe for launching services. They said they believe they can meet the launching schedules of three foreign satellites set for July, August and December of this year.

All of them, the Apstar-1, the Optus-B3 and the Apstar-2, are communications satellites manufactured by Hughes Space and Communications Co. for Hong Kong and Australian customers.

A Western space industry analyst agreed with the Chinese assessment. "The explosion damaged one building, but they have other buildings to ensure the scheduled launches," he said. "They hope within two to three months to make the building usable again."

The Fengyun-2 satellite is a more advanced version of the Fengyun-1 model weather satellites launched in 1988 and 1990. The blast occurred after the satellite had received its on-board fueling to give it maneuvering capability once in orbit.

It was undergoing testing in a large satellite processing hall at the space center, 2,000 kilometers (1,250 miles) southwest of Beijing, and had not yet been mounted on its Long March booster rocket.

## Singapore Ready to Say 'No' to Teen's Petition

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Despite intense pressure from the United States, including several requests for clemency by President Bill Clinton, the government is expected to clear the way soon for a caning sentence to be carried out against an American teenager convicted of vandalism.

Officials said Tuesday that the government was likely to reject calls to halt the caning, arguing that if Singapore's tough laws were to remain credible, they would have to be applied to foreign residents and visitors as well as to Singaporeans.

Singapore's cabinet is to hold its weekly meeting Wednesday or Thursday and will probably decide on a petition for clemency for Michael P. Fay, 18, that was filed last week by Mr. Fay's lawyers with President Ong Teng Cheong.

The president, who acts on the advice of the cabinet, represents the last avenue of appeal for Mr. Fay against a court sentence handed down in March that included six lashes with the cane, four months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,300 Singapore dollars (about \$2,000) for spray-painting cars and other offenses.

The petition seeks to prevent the caning but not the jail sentence that Mr. Fay is serving or the fine, which has already been paid, said Christine Lim, one of his lawyers.

Mr. Clinton, in his third public comment on the case, said again last week that he felt the caning sentence for Mr. Fay, a first offender, was excessive, adding that it was "not entirely clear" that his confession had not been exacted by police coercion.

A New York Times article, published April 18 in the International Herald Tribune, said that in a written summary after his detention by police last autumn, Mr. Fay said he had been coerced into signing a confession of involvement in the vandalism.

But Singapore's Home Affairs Ministry, which administers the police, said an internal investigation had found no evidence that Mr. Fay had been abused by the police.

Moreover, the ministry said, neither Mr. Fay nor lawyers appearing for him in the Singapore courts had argued that his confession had been coerced, and Mr. Fay had made no such allegation in his petition to Mr. Ong.

Mr. Fay received his sentence after pleading guilty to two charges of vandalism, two of mischief and one of possessing stolen property.

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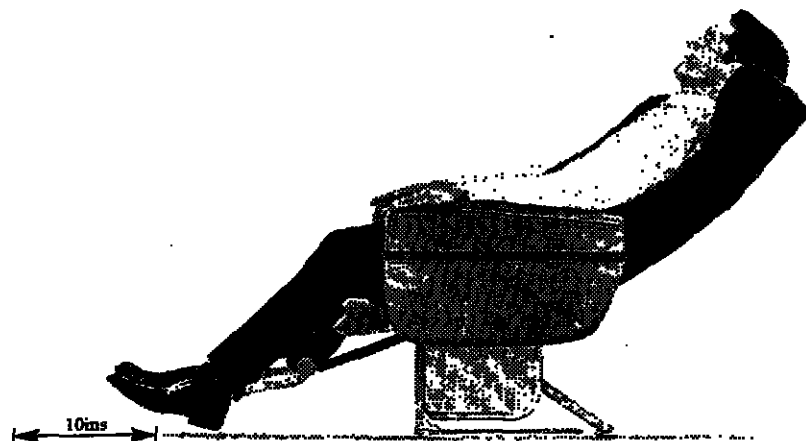
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OPINION

# Is the War in Bosnia Another Holocaust?

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — In his last book, Richard Nixon writes that the siege of Sarajevo would not have lasted as long as it did had the victims been not Muslims but predominantly Christians or Jews.

The book has not yet been published, but within two days of his death, the substance of that one comment was quoted in the press. Each time the journalistic surround was clear: The man is right.

Mr. Nixon's charge in "Beyond Peace" (Random House) is important. Far more important are the questions it leaves hanging: Is this another Holocaust? Are those who moved too slowly to save the Muslims or their

arrogant. But the questions, raised directly or by innuendo, or subconsciously, should be answered.

Whatever his intent, Mr. Nixon was hardly disingenuous. He knew that the world rarely pays attention to victims of civil war or atrocity, whatever their faith.

As he wrote, Christians were being killed by Muslims in the Sudan and Armenia. Muslims by the hundreds of thousands were murdered not by Hindu or Christian or Jew but by their own Muslim governments in Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran. Haitians are murdered by their police, and Africans left tribal enemies rotting in streets. Neither the United States nor the United Nations sent armies to help the Jews when the Arab states fell upon newborn Israel.

I respect Richard Nixon's fortitude after disgrace, some of his foreign affairs concepts and his ability to draw and profit from the intellectual and negotiating power of Henry Kissinger.

But Mr. Nixon himself was the great promoter of Communist China, the government that has been trying to annihilate the existence and memory of Buddhist Tibet through invasion, occupation, mass murder, torture, imprisonment, deportation and eviction by Chinese colonizers. It was unbecoming of him to sermonize on neglected victims.

Nevertheless, whatever may be going on elsewhere in the world cannot be an excuse if Bosnia is in fact the Holocaust again. The Serbs have behaved so disgustingly that it sickens the heart to insist on the differences. But it must be done, for without them there would be no decent course but for the West to

go fully to war, ground troops and all. In Bosnia, the Muslims declared a new nation. They knew that this was likely to bring war with those fellow Bosnian Slavs who were Catholic or Orthodox and who feared living under Muslim sway.

The war is not theology-based. But generations of religious differences did produce neighbors who had separate visions of the world, God, themselves and their future — as in Northern Ireland, for instance.

Into this civil-ethnic-religious war came military intervention for the Bosnian Serbs by Serbia, and Western political intervention for the Muslims — without which the new state could not have survived.

For their viciousness and broken cease-fires the Serbs are paying in international respect, and are forfeiting consideration of their case. But peace cannot be made without them, as they are parties to the war. However unforgivably brutal, the war in Bosnia is for control of government and territory.

In Germany, the Jews did not want to live apart, had no arms, declared no independence, asked for no land. All the poor fools wanted was to live among Germans, and breathe.

The Germans did not make war against a Jewish army or regime, or demands, for there were none. They simply wanted to exterminate every Jew, because he did breathe.

The Holocaust was not a civil, ethnic or religious conflict but a methodical effort to annihilate every Jew in every land. Peace was never possible because there were no sides. There was just the gas chambers and those put to suffocation.

The New York Times.

## Private Police Forces In a Not-So-Free Land

By Richard Reeves

WASHINGTON — In Georgetown the other night after dinner and gossip and talk of the politics of the day, four of us stood on the steps waiting for one of Q Street's "Special Police" to come and escort guests home one by one. The first "officer," a private guard for the peo-

ple, high-rise projects in the hopes of finding some of the guns used to fire at least 300 shots and kill three children the week before. Too bad for the folks living there, most of them black, who cannot afford private protection like the good white burghers of Georgetown and West Los Angeles.

### MEANWHILE

ple able to pay fees of \$180 a year, arrived wearing a sort of flak jacket marked "SECURITY," to walk with one of the city's better known correspondents to her house a block away.

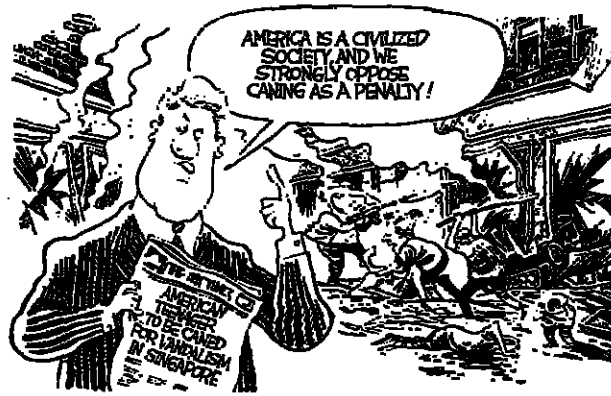
At the same time in Los Angeles, although I did not know it then, my wife was standing in the street waiting for one of the blue and yellow patrol cars of our \$71-a-month-per-family private police force. Our alarm was blasting into the early California evening and she did not want to go into the house alone.

And in Chicago, at the Robert Taylor Homes, real police, the kind paid for by taxpayers, were denied court permission to "sweep" through the 16-story

In Chicago, a federal judge named Wayne Andersen ruled against 3,000 Robert Taylor residents who had signed petitions calling for weapons searches without warrants specifying the type and probable location of each gun. The idea of the sweeps was challenged by four Robert Taylor residents represented by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The judge was right, of course. That is the law. He said that he understood that Taylor residents believed that the Chicago police could not protect them. But Americans cannot waive their constitutional rights to security in their own homes — security against the government, that is.

It has only been in the past few years that many Americans have come to the sad conclusion that the government (the police) cannot protect them. New Yorkers



By HENRI in Lanthier Zerkow (Singapore) C&W Studios.

got it first — late in the 1960s, as I recall. Big dogs, multiple locks and chains, mercury vapor streetlights and jail bars on windows were all early police substitutes. If your apartment was burglarized, as mine was in 1972, the cops politely informed you that they did not investigate crimes where the value of stolen property was less than \$15,000.

When my car was stolen that same year in Greenwich Village, I was told by the police a couple of weeks later that it was abandoned under the West Side Highway. I said I would come up to the Precinct House, but a sergeant told me there was no need for that. They did not pick up stolen cars — and by the time I got uptown, the car had been stolen again.

You got used to it — and devel-

oped the "second skin" that characterizes New Yorkers. We learned that there was no use reporting anything to the police, unless an insurance company demanded police records before paying out anything.

Los Angeles, where I live now, and where the most common self-protection device seems to be buying a gun, is the most under-policed major city in the country. It has fewer than 10,000 officers, fewer than 800 on the streets and roads at any one time — "protecting" millions of people over hundreds of miles.

So you have to hire your own protection. If you can afford it. In the land of the not so free, police protection is no longer a right, it is a privilege for the privileged. Universal Press Syndicate.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Give the UN the Means

Local conflicts keep erupting around the world, and with incredible savagery. They can rarely be terminated from within a country, but need help from the outside. The time has come for the creation of an international force to deal with these problems; it will have to be more effective than the ones we have seen at work in Somalia, Bosnia or Rwanda. Despite its recent failures, the United Nations, with its mix of troops from all countries, still offers the best means of carrying out this kind of mission. It urgently needs to be strengthened and given broad powers to restore peace and human rights quickly and effectively anywhere.

PIERRE CHATELANAT, Geneva.

The United States had an embarrassing moment at the United Nations recently when it couldn't find the money to finance the necessary number of peacekeepers in Bosnia. Peacekeeping, like war, is expensive, but I think I have a solution. I propose that the five permanent members of the Security Council agree to a resolution that would establish a surtax on all of their arms sales abroad. The revenue would go to subsidize UN peacekeeping operations and give the United Nations the greater leverage it needs around the world.

ISAAC REGELSON, Richmond, Virginia.

### 'Do It Yourself' Prisons

I have been following with interest your coverage of the efforts of the U.S. Congress to make a dent in crime in America. The huge amount of taxpayers' money spent on the

incarceration and education of those who are involved in crime could be better justified by the setting up of work camps where the inmates grow their own food, make their own clothes and in general fend for themselves with tough supervision. Inmates also should be required to attend "school" to learn to live peacefully on the outside and to be self-sufficient once released. Codifying criminals does not work. Education will get the job done, but only if it is a "do it yourself" program.

JAMES B. FLEMING, Obersteigen, France.

### 'Schindler' and Truth

Regarding "Schindler's" Gets Cool Reception From Muslims" (April 8): The only cogent question to ask about this movie is, does it represent a "truth" as unbiased thinkers understand it? From decades of impressions, readings and exposure to history, my answer is yes.

GERALD C. HARDY, Manchester, Connecticut.

### Let the '50s Shine

Regarding "A Darker View of the '50s on a Desperate 'Carousel'" (Opinion, April 1) by Frank Rich: Probably the reason Lincoln Center audiences begin crying as soon as they hear "You'll Never Walk Alone" has less to do with the sensitivity to continuing social injustice than to a realization that what they are listening to is a good example of what popular music used to be, and to yet another reminder of how sickeningly American culture has been debased since the "oppressively sunny" years depicted by the writer.

THOMAS V. MILLER, Dakar, Senegal.

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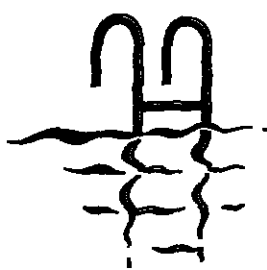
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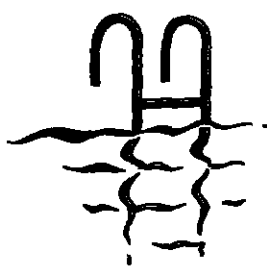
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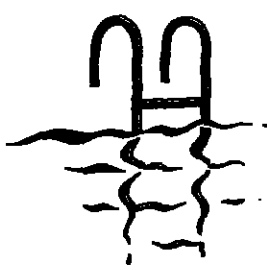
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## On 'Sunset Boulevard': A Brighter New Look



Betty Buckley as Norma Desmond in the revamped musical thriller at the Adelphi.

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON — At one of the many awards ceremonies of the last few days, Tom Stoppard announced that his new play "Arcadia" would go dark for a few weeks before moving from the National to the Haymarket. "We are closing for a period of reflection," he noted, "but the really revolutionary thing is that 'Arcadia' re-opens, it will be exactly the same as before."

The reference was, unmistakably, to "Sunset Boulevard," which, after a highly publicized layoff, has now reopened at the Adelphi. In truth, its rewrites have been somewhat overstated: We have one new song, some useful trims in the dialogue, a slightly revamped ending and a set that is now black-and-white Wilder as opposed to the original Hockneyesque hues.

We also have a new Norma Desmond in Betty Buckley, who lacks the original mad-diva charisma of Fatti LuPone but has a brisk road-show efficiency about her, which guarantees that she doesn't come to a standstill every time she sings. The only real problem is that, unlike LuPone's rendering, this Norma is patently a survivor who, instead of hating up as a recluse when the talkies arrived, would almost certainly have gone into something sensible like real estate and lived happily ever after.

Similarly, the new Joe Gillis (John Barrowman) also seems considerably better adjusted, so that we now have a brisk musical thriller, vastly less grotesque than the original and still bearing only occasional traces of alteration to the 1950 movie by Billy Wilder. Brighter, shorter and sharper, less of an oratorio and more of a drama, it has more energy than before but still remains a version of the screenplay with added songs, rather than a fully-fledged musical in its own right.

Still, as Billy Wilder himself once noted, if a thing ain't broke, why fix it?

"All the songs we once sang to our girls driving back from Thames-side pubs on hot summer nights" was how the playwright John Whiting once described the nostalgia of Noel Coward, but for my generation he might as well have been writing about Julian Slade and

### LONDON THEATER

Sandy Wilson. Before Lloyd Webber, my children, before the chandeliers and the dancing cats and the helicopters, there was already such a thing as the British musical and sometimes it even thrived on Broadway. "The Boyfriend" was one such: two years there, about four in London and along the way it made stars of Julie Andrews and Millicent Martin as well as a lot of money for the Players, the Victorian music hall under the arches of Charing Cross where, rather uncharacteristically, it had all started.

Then "The Boyfriend" began to go horribly wrong: a Ken Russell movie and a catastrophic Old Vic revival of a decade ago tried to blow the show up to contemporary proportions and thereby destroyed it utterly. Now, joyously, we have it back at the old address and in its original minuscule shape and size. Wilson's affectionate parody of the 1920s musicals, like Rattigan's "French Without Tears" (also set in a Nice finishing school) a perfect period piece, and its score, ranging from the achingly romantic "A Room in Bloomsbury" to the splendidly comic "Never Too Late to Fall in Love," is one that any composer of the '20s would have been proud to acknowledge.

Though nothing in Wilson's later career ever rivaled his original success (a fate that also overtook Julian Slade), this loving, careful restoration by Maria Charles is a sharp reminder of what we gave up in order to achieve a blockbuster, exportable British stage musical.

At the handsomely restored Theatre Royal Haymarket, Sir Peter Ustinov is back with his own particular and peculiar brand of solo show, one that consists of himself, a large blown-up photograph (also of himself) and a stool on which he perches somewhat precariously to tell us the story of his life and assorted anecdotes therefrom.

In that "An Evening With Peter Ustinov" has no real script or shape or director this is a courageous turn, not unlike a television talk show from which someone has wisely removed the host. So, Sir Peter is left on his own to delight us: like my late father, Robert, he comes from a generation of gentlemen actors who saw their roles as entertainers and hosts rather than educators or instructors, and what he does is to ramble around his education, childhood and Hollywood years, carefully selecting those memories that best lend themselves to anecdote.

Thus we get a wondrous account of the Hollywood director Michael Curtiz, who appeared to speak no known language, not even his own: then we get Mervyn LeRoy's instructions to Ustinov on how best to play Nero in "Quo Vadis" ("I kinda see him as a guy who plays with himself nights"), and best of all the dying General Franco, awakened from his final coma by the noise of the weeping multitude on the steps of his palace. "It is your children, father," explained his distraught daughter to the Generalissimo, "your people, the people of Spain: they have gathered to say good-bye." Franco thought about this for a moment. "But where," he inquired with his dying breath, "are they going?"

Other nations would have already declared Ustinov a National Treasure. We have always been as uneasy about him as we always are about men of genius who can speak many languages and have foreign-sounding names. Still, at least we managed the knighthood.

## Return to Origins for 'Ariadne'

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

**L**YON — In recent years opera house directors and scholars, each for their own reasons, have often returned to the original versions of works known primarily by the composers' afterwards and corrective surgery. Verdi's "Macbeth" and "Don Carlos" are famous cases, and Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" is another.

"Ariadne auf Naxos," the third of the collaborations of Richard Strauss and Hugo von Hofmannsthal, is another case in point, and the Lyon Opera has gone back, at least for inspiration, to the original 1912 version — a curious amalgam of spoken and sung theater along with a shotgun marriage of serious and comic opera.

Originally, Strauss and Hofmannsthal had thought of a small-scale thank offering to Max Reinhardt for having staged "Der Rosenkavalier" the year before. The poet translated into German a truncated version of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and the composer supplied the incidental music (as Lully had for Molière). To replace the Turkish extravaganza of Molière's final scene, Strauss was to write a mini-opera mingling comic and serious elements.

But the mini-opera grew to a single act of 75 minutes, preceded by a substantial play, beyond the means of Reinhardt's theater, so the premiere finally took place in Stuttgart (Reinhardt staging), but that and a couple of other productions were not successes. Putting together two casts, actors and singers, is hard enough, and the result did not appeal to perhaps separate audiences for spoken and musical theater. In the end, Hofmannsthal wrote an original operatic prologue,

centered around the new and appealing character of the Composer. Strauss set it to music and simplified the original opera, and this had its premiere in Vienna in 1916 in the version by which it is universally known now.

In going back to 1912, Lyon engaged the German actor, director and occasional singer Ernst Theodor Richter to adapt the original prologue for a French audience, stage it and play M. Jourdain. The result was a skilful cut-and-paste job if not great theater, reducing the action to M. Jourdain and his music, dancing, fencing and philosophy masters, amid the silent arrival of the singers hired for the opera. The spoken lines were reduced to a monologue in German by Richter, a larger than life comic, a scene in French in which the very severe *maître de philosophie* (Pierre Bianco) tries to teach French vowel sounds to M. Jourdain (who for this production is presumed to be Viennese), and the dinner, which M. Jourdain eats alone while a headwaiter ecstatically recites the composition of each dish (a scene that neither Molière nor Hofmannsthal would recognize). Kent Nagano found room in this for all of Strauss's incidental music, and he conducted this and the opera with alert precision.

Karl Ernst Herrmann and Hartmut Schöberger's set, a lavish salon into which was rolled on a stage a huge cruet-shaped object for Ariadne to perch on, and Jorge Jara's costumes moved the scene from the 17th century to circa 1911, to no particular gain. Richter lavished most of his ideas on the prologue and pretty much let the opera fend for itself, although one clever touch was the late arrival and hurried costuming of the tenor as Bacchus.

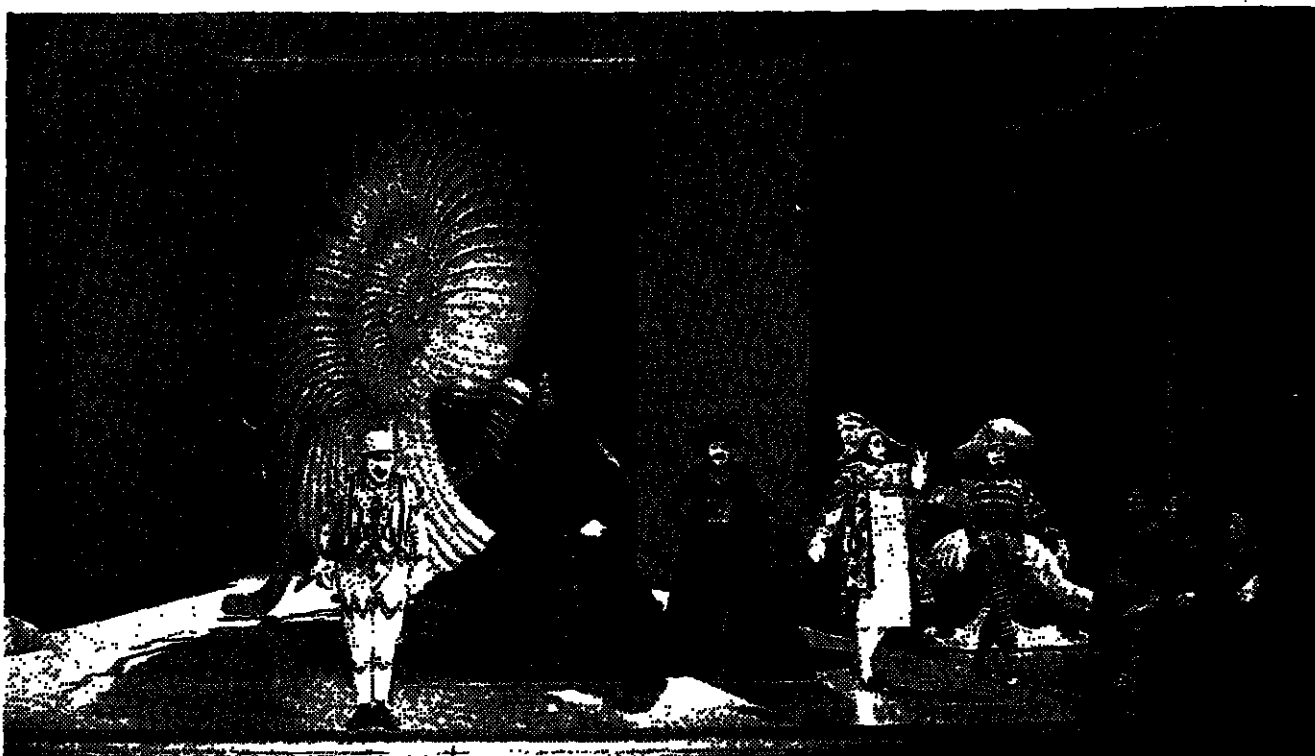
The unexpected excitement in the opera was when Sumi Jo, the scheduled Zerbinetta, became ill. She was replaced by a young German

soprano, Carmen Fuggiss, whose schedule was reported as follows: Day 1, sings Offenbach's Olympia in Hannover; Day 2, "Ariadne" (version 1912) dress rehearsal in Lyon; Day 3, "Ariadne" (version 1916) performance in Munich; Day 4, premiere in Lyon.

Besides being a lot of work and travel, this meant switching back and forth between two quite different versions of Zerbinetta's big coloratura aria, the earlier one being longer, higher and more acrobatic than the still fiendishly difficult second version. Fuggiss acted and sang perky and looked charming in a Louise Brooks/Lulu hairdo, and did not miss any of the stratospheric notes, which is already saying quite a bit — although apparently not enough for one lusty boozier upstairs.

**M**ARGARET Price sang Ariadne with ample tone, if blandly, and Robert Schumacher plowed strongly but unsuitably through Bacchus's lines. Ariadne's three ladies and Zerbinetta's four commedia dell'arte companions were all in expert hands. One attraction of the earlier version is the ending, with Zerbinetta and the comedians closing the opera with more witty aspersions as the mythical lovers disappear in a cloud of mistaken identity.

Incidentally, the nonsuccess of the first version was not a total loss. Hofmannsthal revised his translation, got Strauss to add more incidental music, and it was given as a play, "Der Bürger als Edelmann," in 1918 by Reinhardt's Berlin theater. Strauss then took time of the instrumental numbers and completed his Opus 60 suite, conducting the premiere himself in 1920. And Lyon promises a recording of this production, which will certainly be one of a kind.



The comedians try to amuse Ariadne in the Lyon Opera's new production of Strauss' "Ariadne auf Naxos."

## A Workaholic Screenwriter

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

**L**OS ANGELES — Ron Bass arises each day at 3 A.M. in his sprawling home in Brentwood and starts to write in his loose-leaf notebooks. And write.

Bass writes 12, 14 hours a day. On weekends he takes a break and writes only eight hours daily. Three, four, even five movie scripts are in various stages of completion. "If someone says I'm a compulsive workaholic or I'm doing it for greed or I'm just grinding them out, they're absolutely wrong," said

Bass, co-author with Al Franken of the drama "When a Man Loves a Woman," which opens on Friday. "I'm doing it because I love it. Anyone who says things like that should just look at my films."

Those films include "Black Widow," "Sleeping With the Enemy" and "Rain Man," for which he and Barry Morrow shared an Academy Award. Most recently he wrote the adaptation with Amy Tan of her first novel, "The Joy Luck Club."

Some may find it unusual that many of his scripts are for so-called women's pictures. What he brings to those films, however, seems to be less a particular sensibility toward

women than an ability to shape stories conceived by others.

Now the Walt Disney Co. — and Bass — are hoping that "When a Man Loves a Woman" will be acclaimed as highly as "The Joy Luck Club." The new film stars Andy Garcia and Meg Ryan as a couple whose seemingly happy marriage is strained to the breaking point by the wife's alcoholism.

The story is a bleak one and something of a tough sell. Bass said that his longtime friend Franken, the actor and writer on "Saturday Night Live," had come to him years ago with the notion of a comedy about alcoholism.

"It was really about co-dependency," said Bass, who was once Franken's lawyer. "The point was, you always see movies about substance abuse through the eyes of the abuser. The idea was to do something about what it's like to be married to someone like that."

Needless to say, the idea of a comedy was quickly shelved. For years, the script was one of Hollywood's more popular unproduced movies. Bass said what consumed him about the film was that it was less an account of alcoholism than a contemporary love story.

"Alcoholism was just the crisis that happened in this particular marriage," he said. "It could just as easily have been about someone getting cancer or losing a job or the

death of a child or any kind of huge crisis."

Bass, 52, grew up in Los Angeles, the son of a stockbroker. Severe childhood illness — high fevers, stomach pains, respiratory problems — left him bedridden for years, beginning when he was 3. After age 11, the illnesses suddenly stopped.

Married, with two daughters, aged 14 and 10, Bass was a successful entertainment lawyer when he turned to screenwriting full time in his 40s. As middle crises go, this one has definitely been lucrative. In just a few years, Bass has emerged as one of the most successful and prolific screenwriters in town.

His legal training, he said, has had an impact on his current career. An amazing 17 of his projects are in various stages of development, which leaves many other screenwriters incredulous. In this particular morning, he had already been on the phone and fax with Terry McMillan, with whom he is writing the adaptation of her novel "Waiting to Exhale."

Bass is also working on the update of the classic "Laura," preparing for a research trip to Europe, arranging to discuss a movie about the founding of the International Red Cross and talking with executives about a new film on the life of Mao Zedong.

Lively, an only child, was born in Cairo in 1933; her father "had gone out to Cairo as a very young man to work in the National Bank of Egypt." Her parents appear largely as shadowy figures in this narrative, presumably because they were shadowed in fact. The "center of my existence, my surrogate mother," was Lucy, a woman who served first as nanny and then as governess.

"She was my entire emotional world. I lived alone with her, locked into a reassuring arrangement of solitude and dependence. My parents were satellite figures — occasionally stimulating or provocative, but of a different order. Peering backwards, I cannot really see them. Lucy is vivid. She seems in retrospect to have been ageless; I know now that she was in her thirties."

To today's reader the arrangement will seem odd, but in Cairo in the 1930s it would have been odd had it been otherwise. All proper children of proper British residents of that city were reared by persons other than their parents. That was the way it was done, but it was a shaky reality. Lucy could leave whenever she wished, a dire possibility that loomed in Penelope's mind even if it was no more than an idle threat in Lucy's.

## On the Set With Zhang Yimou

By Thea Klapwald

**C**HUN CHOU, China — It was on the Chinese eastern seaboard of Shandong Province that the Fifth Generation director Zhang Yimou chose to set the stage for his latest film, "To Live." The very fact that Zhang built a set in the town of Chun Chou was unusual, as the director favored shooting in closed environments, such as houses or compounds.

Despite this subtle warning that "To Live" would be different from his other films, it still came as a great surprise to hear that Zhang had chosen a story of epic proportions for his next movie. Considering that small, intimate tales had brought China's foremost director into his current position, the change was almost as dramatic as the story itself. "To Live" is a tale of one family's struggle to keep body and soul together during the turbulent times from the 1940s to the 1970s.

As with his past films, the beautiful actress Gong Li stars. Zhang discovered her, launched her career and uses her exclusively as his leading lady. Playing her screen husband is Ge You, who gained international attention with his role as an opera aficionado in Chen Kaige's "Farewell My Concubine."

Even before shooting began, the film proved different. Foreign distribution rights were pre-sold — a first for a Chinese film — and commanded more money than Zhang's previous hit, "Raise the Red Lantern." The movie was earmarked for the Cannes film festival from early on.

Although it is expected to make a huge

splash at Cannes, skeptics have said that the similarity between it and "Farewell My Concubine," the 1993 Palme d'Or co-winner at Cannes, is a hindrance to its winning the same prize.

For Zhang, comparisons to anyone else's movies do not seem to be an issue. He is much more concerned with the changes taking place within his own oeuvre.

"When you choose a different kind of story, it demands a different style of shooting," he said. "The difference between this film and the ones in the past is the emphasis on the characters and their relationships. It is much more well-defined; it's much more the central focus of the film as opposed to the events happening to them."

The change was most certainly prompted with his previous film, "The Story of Qiu Ju," which represented a dramatic departure from his previous work. With its documentary-like quality — he used hidden cameras, as well as nonactors — Zhang shied away from his trademark vivid set designs, dramatic colors and sweeping panoramic shots.

"It wasn't like falling off a precipice, exactly," he said, "but in Chinese, we have a saying: 'You see a person first, and then you give them a certain kind of food.' In other words, for each subject matter, there is one suitable way to shoot it."

Zhang also attributed some of his change to the very ordinary fact that he has matured and accrued more filmmaking experience. "Some of the things that used to intrigue me when I was just out of school don't hold as much of an attraction as they used to. As you get older, for me at least, you really get more

involved in people and their emotions, as opposed to how things look," he said.

This does not mean that Zhang has ignored the design of "To Live." If anything, the film is rich in color and beautifully shot but these elements do not overwhelm the story. Like the political events, the visuals take a back seat to the characters. It is clear that these things still take high priority.

Not only has Zhang beefed up the relationship between the characters, but the film is much faster paced and funnier than any of his previous critically acclaimed works: "Red Sorghum," "Judou," "Raise the Red Lantern," and "The Story of Qiu Ju." Humor, Zhang finds, is crucial to the work.

"In the past, the Cultural Revolution was portrayed in only one way — with people shouting slogans. I think my depiction is a truer representation of how ordinary people saw it and lived through it," he said. That is not to say that the film won't be a tearjerker. Make no mistake about that.

By telling the story of what Zhang considers a very ordinary Chinese household, he believes it will be more accessible to Chinese audiences. For a filmmaker who is used to having his films banned at home, this is a big leap. He expects that the emotions he found so intriguing in his characters are what will attract audiences.

"I gave up a lot of projects before I finally got to 'To Live,'" Zhang said. "I am happy with it."

Thea Klapwald is a Hong Kong-based journalist who writes about arts and entertainment.

### BOOKS

**OLEANDER, JACARANDA: A Childhood Perceived**  
By Penelope Lively. 133 pages.  
\$20. HarperCollins.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

**I**N this slender book Penelope Lively, the author of nearly three dozen novels and children's books, turns her hand to autobiography with the same depth of feeling and meaning that characterizes her fiction. "Oleander, Jacaranda" is an account of her childhood in Cairo and its unhappy termination with the divorce of her parents; more than that, it is about how "the impervious accepting eye of childhood" perceives the world and how in time this unique vision is lost.

"My childhood is no more — or less — interesting than anyone else's," Lively writes. "It has two particularities. One is that I was the product of one society but was learning how to perceive the world in the ambience of a quite different culture. I grew up English, in Egypt. The other is that I was cared for by someone who was not my mother, and that that was a childhood which came to an abrupt and traumatic end."

Lively, an only child, was born in Cairo in 1933; her father "had gone out to Cairo as a very young man to work in the National Bank of Egypt." Her parents appear largely as shadowy figures in this narrative, presumably because they were shadowed in fact. The "center of my existence, my surrogate mother," was Lucy, a woman who served first as nanny and then as governess.

"She was my entire emotional world. I lived alone with her, locked into a reassuring arrangement of solitude and dependence. My parents were satellite figures — occasionally stimulating or provocative, but of a different order. Peering backwards, I cannot really see them. Lucy is vivid. She seems in retrospect to have been ageless; I know now that she was in her thirties."

To today's reader the arrangement will seem odd, but in Cairo in the 1930s it would have been odd had it been otherwise. All proper children of proper British residents of that city were reared by persons other than their parents. That was the way it was done, but it was a shaky reality. Lucy could leave whenever she wished, a dire possibility that loomed in Penelope's mind even if it was no more than an idle threat in Lucy's.

Other aspects of her situation compounded this insecurity. Lively was "significantly alone, thrown onto my own resources of communication with trees and guinea pigs, backed up by a practiced system of internal fantasy"; one requires no advanced degree in psychology to conclude that this in large measure was the breeding ground for the novels to come.

In addition to this, Lively was on

foreign soil. She never really knew precisely who she was, since she was told that she was "English" but the place she called home was Egypt.

Lively is able to bring to life "the young child's ability to focus on the moment, to direct attention upon here and now, without the intrusion of reflection or of anticipation." She well knows that those qualities are necessary to successful and happy adult life, but she also understands

that the passage from one means of perception to the other involves loss as well as gain.

If all of this suggests that "Oleander, Jacaranda" is full of gloom and self-pity, quite the opposite is the case. No one who knows Lively's wise, quietly humorous novels could imagine that her memoir would be anything except forthright and witty. Its portrait of the Middle East in the 1930s and early

1940s is vivid and, considering the brevity of the book, convincingly detailed. Her assessments of the people who passed through her life are sympathetic but un sentimental, as for that matter is her assessment of herself. She sees herself with clarity as both child and adult, a rare accomplishment indeed.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

### BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,800 bookstores throughout the United States.  
Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on list
1	THE CELESTINE PROPHET	by James Redfield	1
2	"K" IS FOR KILLER	by Sue Grafton	1
3	THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW	by Allan Folsom	1
4	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY	by Robert James Waller	2
5	ACCIDENT	by Danielle Steel	4
6	DISCLOSURE	by Michael Chrichton	3
7	THE COURTSHIP	by David Wolverton	1

NONFICTION

1	EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT	by Betty J. Eadie	1
2	THE BOOK OF VIRTUES	by William J. Bennett	2
3	HOW WE DIE	by Sherwin B. Nuland	3
4	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL	by John Berendt	5
5	ZLATAS DIARY	by Zlata Filipovic	4
6	OLD SONGS IN A NEW CAFE	by Robert James Waller	10
7	MAKES ME WANNA HOLLER	by Nedra McCall	6
8	SOUL MATES	by Thomas Moore	7
9	HAVING OUR SAY	by Stephen R. Covey	8
10	WOULDN'T TAKE NOTHING FOR MY JOURNEY	by Maya Angelou	9
11	DIPLOMACY	by Henry Kissinger	1
12	THE HIDDEN LIFE OF DOGS	by Elizabeth Marshall	14

13 WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES

14	SAVED BY THE LIGHT	by Dan Brown	15
15	THE LAST THING I SAW	by Peter Dinklage	1
16	I TOOK A LICKIN' AND KEPT ON TACKLIN'	by Lewis Grizzard	1
17	ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
18	MAGIC BYE-BYE	by N. E. Thing	1
19	WOMEN ARE FROM MARS	by John Gray	2
20	THE FIRST THING FIRST	by Stephen R. Covey	2
21	STOP THE INSANITY	by Susan Proyer	3

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CONFIRMED CHINESE PARTICIPANTS TO DATE INCLUDE: Premier Li Peng, Vice Premier Li Lanqing, State Councillor and Minister of SCRES Li Tieying, Chairman of the State Commission for Economics and Trade Wang Zhongyu, Minister of Finance Liu Zhongli, Minister of Foreign Trade Wu Yi, Mayor of Shanghai Huang Ju, Chairman of China Securities Regulatory Committee Liu Hongru, Deputy Governor of the People's Bank of China Chen Yuan, and 140 CEO's of P.R.C. state-owned enterprises.

CONFIRMED FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS TO DATE INCLUDE: Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, Director General of GATT Peter Sutherland, Managing Director of the World Bank Ernest Stern, Former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt, President and CEO of Asea Brown Boveri Percy Barnevik, President of Boeing Commercial Airplane Group Ronald Woodard, Chairman and CEO of Caltex Petroleum Corporation Patrick Ward, Chairman of Peregrine Investments Holdings Philip Tose.

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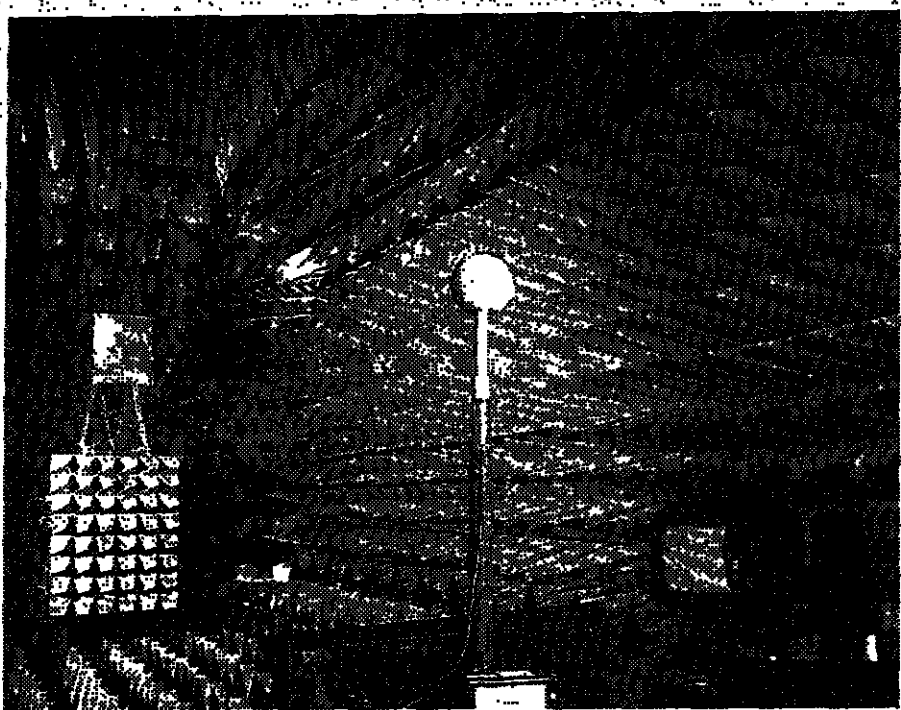
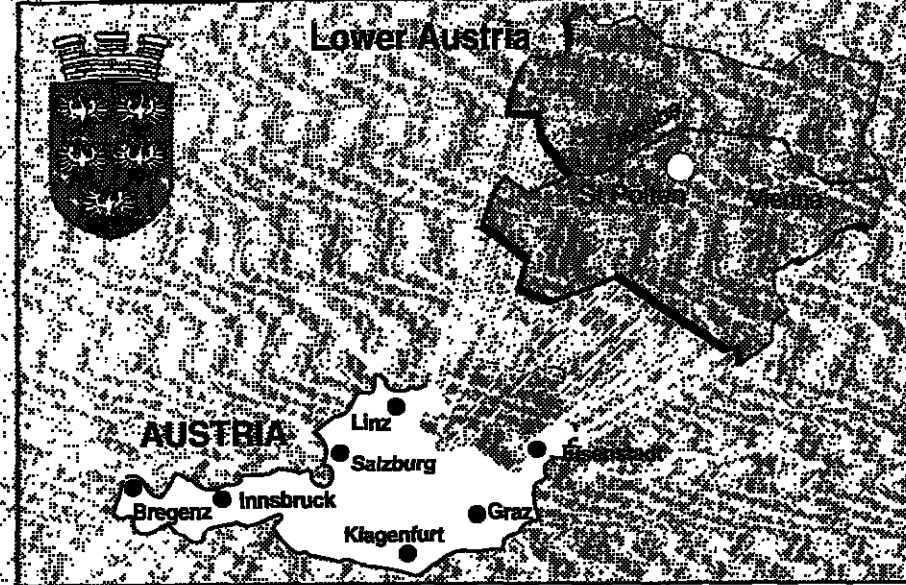
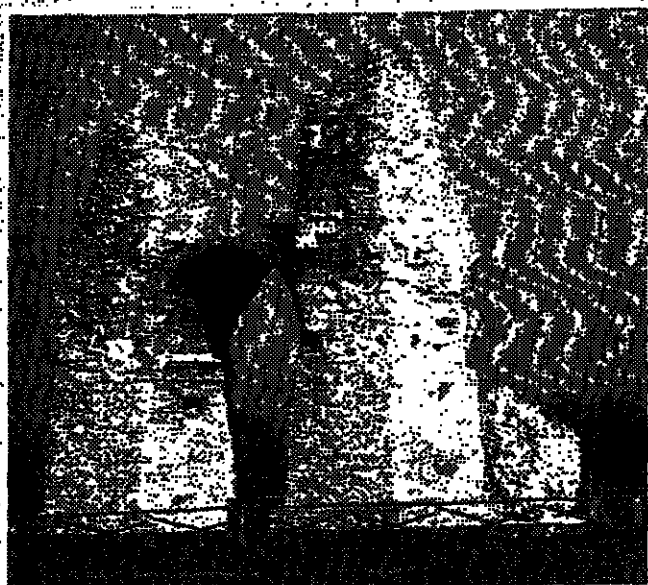


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Perspectives on a region (clockwise from upper left): the Vienna International Airport at Schwechat; St. Pölten's new cultural complex, which will open between 1997 and 2000; ruins of the Habsburg Imperial Palace at Cornubium Dürstein on the Danube; where Richard the Lionhearted was once held captive; state-of-the-art research centers are found throughout the region.

# Lower Austria

Austria's largest federal province is experiencing a major transformation. In parallel with the opening-up process in neighboring Eastern Europe, Lower Austria has acquired a new capital, St. Pölten, the oldest city in the country. The economy is gaining a significant boost through a well-orchestrated promotion scheme, from which foreign investors are also profiting. "Regionalization" means that all sectors of the province, not only the main urban agglomerations, stand to benefit equally. The transport situation, although difficult, is improving. Tourism, in the mountains and on the plains, continues to expand. And cultural activities are flourishing as never before.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF A 'CORE' REGION FOR EUROPE

**B**orn in 1946, Erwin Pröll has been Landes-hauptmann (governor) of Lower Austria since October 1992. With a doctoral degree in agrarian science, he entered provincial politics in 1980, becoming in turn financial councillor and deputy provincial governor. He is keenly interested in environmental matters and is president of the European Association for Village Renewal. He was interviewed earlier this month at the Lower Austrian Landhaus, the present seat of administration in the heart of Vienna.

When you assumed office 18 months ago, you said it was your aim to "reposition" Lower Austria. What did you mean by this?

My idea is that we should develop into a core region for Europe by regaining the position we once had in Europe and exercising a "bridge" function between the countries of the European Union and the new democratic countries of the former Eastern bloc. Historically speaking, we are predestined to fulfill this role, especially in the Danube region. Thanks to the dismantling of the Iron Curtain, we have a new significance, too, as a business/economic location. Many international companies choose the eastern region of Austria — that is to say, Lower Austria — to service the countries of Eastern Europe and the market there. The great attraction is

that whereas no one knows how the new "democracies" will develop during the next five, 10 or 20 years, Lower Austria is politically calculable. And every investor naturally seeks security. Lower Austria offers this security as well as convenient proximity to these markets.



Erwin Pröll, governor of Lower Austria.

Since your inauguration, you have repeatedly spoken of Lower Austria as a "delicatessen" for Europe. Does this apply solely to food and drink?

No, not exclusively, but that too. You see, we have a "product" that is in endless demand: an extremely varied countryside where real recreation is possible, with everything from a warm Pannonic steppe-climate in the east to a bracing mountain climate in the foothills of the Alps. And since this will be of increasing importance in the future, we are developing tourist possibilities

according to a plan that extends well into the next century. At the same time, we are determined to respect the limits within which tourism can be managed, and not to overstep these or endanger the landscape. We are naturally eager that our neighbors over the border should benefit from this, too.

And have you already established contacts with the Czech Republic?

Yes. Only last month, we concluded an agreement in Brno (the Moravian capital) on a working program covering tourism and infrastructural measures (particularly communications), and later this year, I will be making an official visit to Prague. I must add, though, that there are a few problems because the degree of investment varies considerably from one side of the frontier to the other. And there are also some difficulties caused by [the nuclear power plants at] Temelin and Dukovany.

What about Slovakia?

As regards Slovakia, there is a major difficulty: traffic. We must assume that the mobility of our eastern neighbors will grow as their prosperity increases, so that we must get the increasing flood of passengers and freight off the roads and onto the rails. So far, however, there is no adequate train connection from Bratislava to Vienna, although all the forecasts say that in this region the Vienna-Bratislava axis will become the most prosperous traffic route.

What do you see as the effect on agriculture of the eastern "opening" and of probable future membership in the European Union?

Initially setbacks, with our fruit and vegetable suppliers being pushed out of the market, but eventually I expect new expansion for milk and cheese producers in our mountain regions. And there will be enormous possibilities for our vintners since their wines are among the best in the world.

In two years' time, when

Austria celebrates its millennium, you will no longer be sitting in Vienna but working out of a modern administrative building in St. Pölten.

That's correct, but the historic Landhaus will be retained as our shop window in Vienna. On the other hand, relocating the provincial government and diet to St. Pölten is a tremendous opportunity to emancipate ourselves from the federal capital. Notwithstanding all the problems involved, I am optimistic.

## FROM HERE TO THERE

**T**he new geopolitical situation in which Lower Austria finds itself as a result of the opening of state borders to the north and east has given rise to many transport problems.

Some of these can be solved at the provincial level, but most will require intensive cooperation at the regional, federal and international levels. The challenge is to cope with the exploding volume of road, rail and air traffic while at the same time causing the least possible harm to the environment.

Lower Austria bears the brunt of heavy road traffic into and out of Vienna. Whereas expressways have been opened in the west and south, those in the other directions are incomplete.

The province's rail network is extensive, covering 2,100 kilometers (1,304 miles), but less than fully efficient, partly because of terrain difficulties. The scenically beautiful Semmering-

pass line in the south of the province is unsuitable for the increased amount of freight traffic anticipated (including container and piggy-back transport), but the alternative of building a tunnel under the Semmering is prohibitively expensive.

Along the West Railway

line from Vienna to St. Pölten (66 kilometers), plans for a high-performance route must first overcome massive objections from the residents of the rich agricultural plain it would divide.

Best equipped to cope with the expanding volume of traffic forecast is Vienna International Airport (VIE) at Schwechat. This is not only Lower Austria's largest job-provider (employing

around 9,400 permanent staff), but a farsighted enterprise that, long before the corrosion of communism in Eastern Europe, set itself the task of becoming the "Airport of the New Europe."

The airport's projected transit population in 2000 will be 11 to 12 million passengers per year, compared with 7.2 million in 1993. A generous expansion scheme for the airport's facilities is well under way, and only last month work was started on Pier West, which will have 12 convenient passenger boarding "fingers" set to go into service in 1996. VIE is especially well-placed to handle traffic (people and cargo) from major East European cities such as Odessa, St. Petersburg, Kishinev and Timisoura.

The one traffic artery not being used to full capacity is the Danube. Experts consider that use of the river could be increased 10-fold, but the investment required would be considerable.

**Vienna airport to handle around 12 million passengers per year by 2000**

## INDUSTRIAL, BUSINESS AND SERVICE PARKS GIVE PROVINCE A COMPETITIVE EDGE

**E**ver since the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, Lower Austria, which for over 40 years held a fringe position as the outpost of Western values in Central Europe, has been repositioning itself as a "European Region of the Future."

It is a major undertaking, the necessity for which can be traced back even further: to the time when the country's monarchy collapsed in 1918.

Between the two World Wars, the whole of Austria drifted from one economic crisis to another. The province of Lower Austria (predominantly devoted to agriculture and forestry) was forced to be content with serving as the breadbasket for the former Imperial capital, Vienna, from which it

had been formally split apart in 1922.

During the war, severe damage was caused by Allied bombing of Nazi-German armament industries in the erstwhile federal province that had been relegated to the status of a "Lower Danube Gau." After liberation, things only got worse when the whole of Lower Austria was incorporated into the Soviet occupation zone.

Twelve years after restoration of full sovereignty through the 1955 State Treaty, an Anglo-American poet was able to write in, and about, Lower Austria: "Quiet now but... with unwelcome visitors, scum and scream, the scum of battle: Turks have been here."

Boney's legions. Germans, Russians, and no joy they brought. — from "Prologue at Sixty" by W.H. Auden.

The race was on to catch up economically, but the 400 kilometer (248.5 mile) long border with what was

cently higher than growth at the national level.

The symbolic destruction of the Iron Curtain in 1989 marked a turning point in the destiny of Lower Austria, which could once again consider itself the "heartland" of Central Europe and even of

**Technological and industrial parks have opened**

then Czechoslovakia cut off the northern and eastern of Lower Austria from their traditional hinterland. By the mid-1980s, however, the province was recording an average annual growth rate of 3.7 percent, signifi-

cantly higher than growth at the national level. The region again became a meeting point between East and West, opening opportunities for exchanges not only of goods and services but also of ideas, creativity and information.

To promote this development, an industrial "settlement and regionalization" company, ECO PLUS, was called into being. Its task was defined as enlarging the variety of the region by supporting innovative projects and thus strengthening Lower Austria's economic, cultural and social dynamism.

Richard Plitzka, ECO PLUS Director, described the organization's task as "helping the regions to help themselves, so as to avert the inherent danger of all development being centralized in and around the new capital, St. Pölten."

The largest single sector in which ECO PLUS is engaged is that of industrial settlement, which has so far involved the creation and management of six industrial, business and service parks all over the province.

The oldest and biggest is at Wiener Neudorf, only a short distance away from Vienna to the south. More than 280 companies, including many subsidiaries of international companies, have established themselves here, finding Wiener Neudorf a convenient base for servicing adjacent countries to the north and east.

The newest of these parks is in Ennsdorf at the western extremity of the province, with its own harbor on the Danube.

ECO PLUS is also involved in a trans-border park, ACCESS, at Gmünd-Ceske Velenice to the northwest. Its aim is to make optimal use of the respective business advantages of Austria and the Czech Republic. At ACCESS, emphasis is placed on the promotion of completely new companies,

and the same is true at Wiener Neustadt, the largest town in the east of the province, where a Regional Innovation Center (RIZ) has been set up.

This is what might be called a technology park, modeled on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

Ernest Gabmann, Lower Austria's economic councillor, says that the aim of RIZ is to help small to medium-sized companies that are unable to put sufficient money into research and development on their own.

There is still a long way to go, Mr. Gabmann admits, since, without a full university, there is a shortage of academics in Lower Austria. This means that a cultural climate of interest to management must be established so that the right sort of people will be attracted to the region.

"I am nevertheless convinced," Mr. Gabmann says, "that Austria plays an important role in Europe. The province's own industrial settlement company ECO PLUS can provide investors with interesting locations for their enterprises, either in fully infra-structured industrial, business and service parks or in individual country locations, while giving comprehensive advice on all matters relating to establishing an enterprise here."

ECO PLUS itself, which operates from headquarters in Vienna, offers free consultation with detailed information on suitable locations and the availability of financial benefits for companies from abroad. It will also help in a search for joint-venture partners.

### FACTS AND FIGURES

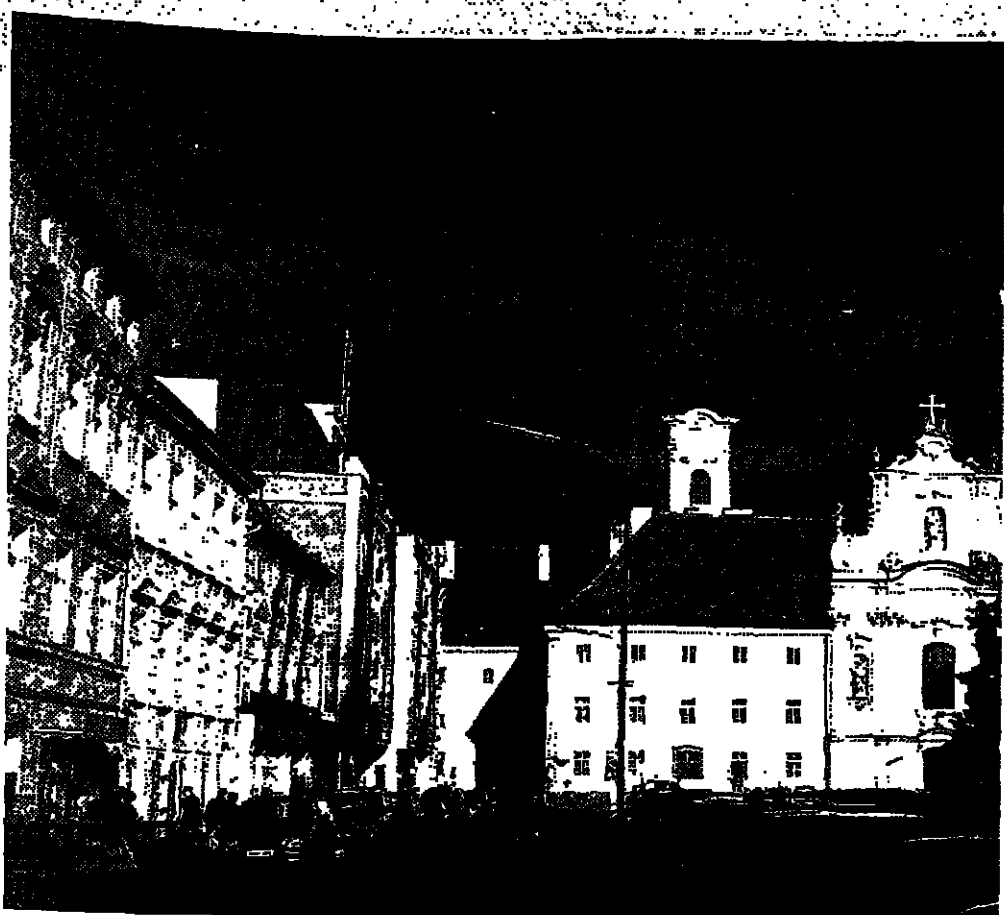
Size: 19,170 square kilometers (the largest of Austria's nine federal provinces, with the largest area under cultivation)  
Farmland: approximately 10,500 square kilometers  
Forests: approximately 6,800 square kilometers  
Industrial enterprises: approximately 1,000  
Population: 1.47 million  
Capital: St. Pölten (population 50,000)  
Current administrative seat: Vienna  
Other major towns: Klosterneuburg, Mödling, Wiener Neustadt  
Highest elevation: Schneeberg (2,075 meters; around 7,000 feet)  
Main river: Danube  
Health resorts: 12 (in-

cluding Baden, Puchberg, Semmering)  
Nature reserves: 24  
Abbeys and monasteries: 10  
Fortresses, castles and ruins: 59  
Museums and permanent exhibitions: 165

Information:  
Lower Austrian Information Office  
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Lugatz 1,  
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The Main Square in downtown St. Pölten, an example of the city's baroque architecture.

## ST. PÖLTEN – OLD CITY, NEW CAPITAL

For 65 years, Lower Austria suffered the indignity of not having its own capital.

Although Lower Austria received a separate constitution in 1921, its conservative administration stayed in predominantly socialist Vienna. A seemingly endless series of obstacles (inter-war recession, Nazi-German occupation, the post-liberation struggle for full Austrian independence) prevented the matter from being addressed.

A halfhearted attempt was made in the 1960s to set up an administrative center for Lower Austria just beyond the Vienna city limits, at Maria Enzersdorf. Construction was begun, but the move was never made. Only the provincial power utility, now EVN, actually settled into the so-called "Südstadt" structure.

A further two decades of dithering followed before a referendum was called in 1986, which showed a clear majority in favor of the establishment of a separate Lower Austrian capital. A relative majority chose St. Pölten, with its suitable geographical position at the center of the province and good transport infrastructure, as the best location. But where to put a complete new administration in this beautiful but rather small baroque city?

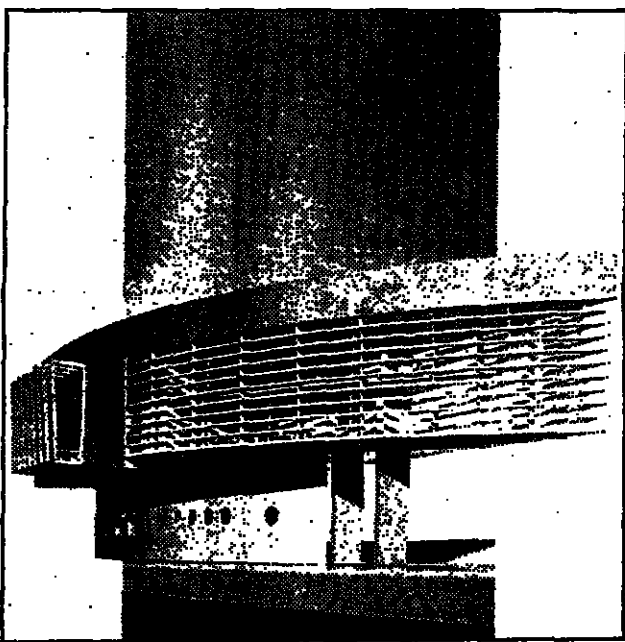
An independent planning body, in the shape of a limited-liability company called NO Plan, was set up to define projects. These were,

broadly, divided into a "governmental district" and a "cultural district" to be built adjacent to the existing town on a 20-hectare (49.4-acre) site along the banks of the capricious River Traisen, a tributary of the Danube to

the historic old town, which distinguishes the design from all the others submitted.

Even the sensitive mayor of St. Pölten, Willy Gruber, forever anxious to stress the historic character of his city

*No taxpayer funds are being used for the new center*



Lower Austria's new government building will open in 1996.

the north. A series of architectural competitions ensued, with the top prize for a design of the *Landhaus* (seat of provincial government) going to the architect Ernst Hoffmann.

NO Plan Chairman Norbert Steiner points out "the excellent relationship with

(which has a municipal charter dating from 1159), admits that "the structure and quality of St. Pölten's economy have undoubtedly improved with its installation as provincial capital," adding, "I see it as my goal to retain the town's charm and simplicity."

Construction work on what is now the biggest aboveground project in Austria, costing an estimated 5 billion Austrian schillings (\$420.1 million) began in September 1992 and, according to Mr. Steiner, is "well ahead of schedule in the governmental district, thanks in part to clement winter weather, so that the opening can be assured for 1996, the Austria Millennium anniversary year."

Although the main components of the Cultural District, accounting for one-fifth of the total budget and including a festival hall, will also be completed as foreseen (between 1997 and 2000), some additional features, such as the provincial museum, may have to be delayed until the beginning of the next century.

Whatever happens, though, says the finance director of NO Plan, Josef Ladenbauer, "Not a single schilling of taxpayers' money will be used to foot the bill. The financing is being done by selling valuable Lower Austria-owned property and real estate in Vienna, and by dedicating proceeds from the privatization begun in 1989 of EVN, Energieversorgung Niederösterreich, and other provincial enterprises."

Overall investment, up to the year 2005 and including numerous housing projects for the expected influx of 3,000 civil servants and the staff of new enterprises in the St. Pölten area, are estimated at 23 billion Austrian schillings.

## TOURISM: FROM CANOEING TO CULTURE

If the weather is good, the Viennese take it for granted that they can slip off for a short holiday to the Vienna Woods [which are almost entirely in Lower Austria]; conversely, holiday-makers in Lower Austria know that they always have Vienna to fall back on if the weather turns bad," says Günter Weghofer, the province's direc-

tor of tourism. The fact is that Lower Austria – which accounts for nearly one-quarter of Austria's territory

an unspoiled environment, well off the beaten tourist track, yet there is sufficient variety for energetic plea-

*More luxury hotels are opening*

and is itself almost half the size of the whole of Switzerland – is the perfect place for "gentle" tourism. There is plenty of room for those seeking peace and quiet in

sure-seekers and, above all, for culture fans. And, there are increasing numbers of luxury hotels and fine restaurants. As Ernest Gabmann,



Schönbrunn castle on the Wachau stretch of the Danube is one of many historical landmarks.

Lower Austria's provincial councillor, expressed it in his recently published "Tourist Image for Lower Austria 2001," "I am convinced that we have considerable tourism potential lying fallow that we ought to cultivate."

It is not difficult to combine an active open-air vacation – canoeing on the Thaya River in the north of the province, for instance, or riding at Zwettl in the "Waldviertel" (forest district) – with cultural activities such as attending a hobby course (in pottery or woodcarving, for example) at Litschau, or visiting the permanent "From Mayerling to Sarajevo" exhibition at Artstetten Castle on the Danube.

This, in its turn, is an inducement to take a Danube Steamship Company (DDSG) trip through the Wachau valley on whose terraced vineyards nearly half of Austria's wine is produced.

Also on the Danube, but farther downstream toward Vienna, stands Klosterneuburg, which is not only the seat of a world-renowned Wine Research Institute, but also the site of a striking abbey, which was founded by the province's patron, Saint Leopold, and which houses the gilded Verdun Altarpiece.

## Lower Austria

### 'MARK OSTARRICHI': AUSTRIA PREPARES TO CELEBRATE ITS MILLENNIUM IN 1996

**A**long with its efforts to attract investors to Lower Austria, ECO PLUS has included in its regionalization policy the promotion of cultural projects

*A Danube festival has been created*

with tourist potential in widely separated parts of the province. Between 1986 and 2006, an annual sum of 350 million Austrian schillings (\$29.4 million) will be made available for the promotion of such projects.

The biggest development so far in this sector has been work on transforming the former Roman settlement at Carnuntum, 40 kilometers (24.8 miles) east of Vienna,

into an archaeological park. The significance of Carnuntum can be judged from the fact that in its heyday during the first and second centuries A.D., it had as many inhabitants (50,000) as present-day St. Pölten and, according to the archaeologist in charge of the project, Werner Jobst, was, together with Aquincum (Budapest), the "departure-point for the history of the central Danube region as well as seat of the governor of Upper Pannonia."

Celebrating its 800th anniversary this year, Wiener Neustadt was originally a frontier fortress guarding against Magyar incursions. During the late Middle Ages, it prospered considerably as the residence of

Hapsburg Emperor Friedrich III, whose motto was "AEIOU," ("Austria erit in orbe ultima," or "Austria will survive until the end of the world"). It subsequently became the burial place of his son, Maximilian I, who had strengthened the Inner Austrian duchies, including what is now Lower Austria.

Also in 1994, throughout the summer, the charming 800-year old town of Weitra in the northwestern Waldviertel (forest district), will be hosting a large historical exhibition in the former Kuenring fortress devoted to the ancient aristocratic Fürstenberg family, renowned for its patronage of the arts in Middle Europe for many centuries.

At the eastern extremity of

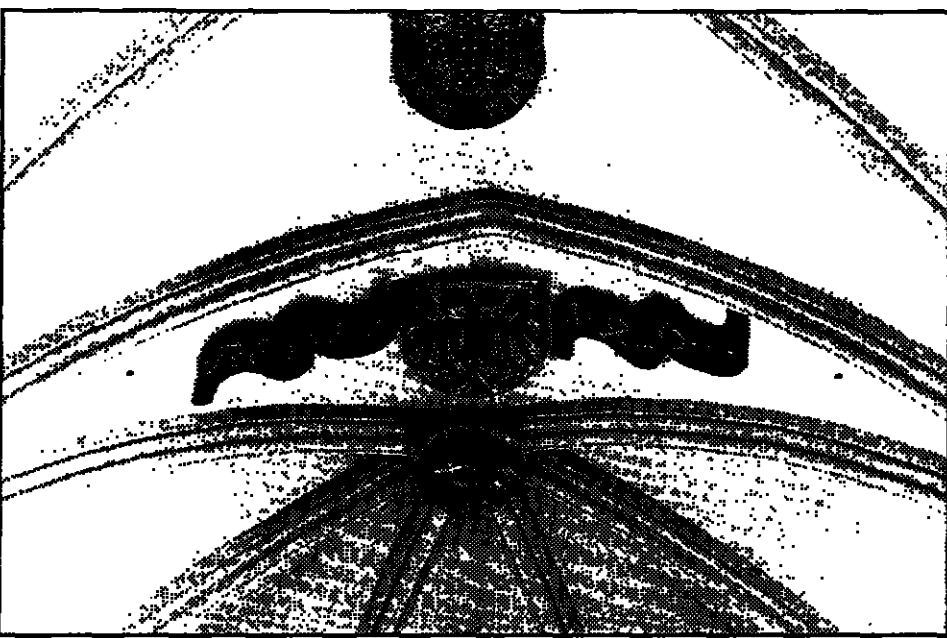
the province, the beautifully restored Schloss Hof, within driving distance of Vienna, has a nostalgic show entitled "Seafaring Power Austria – The Austro-Hungarian Navy from the Invention of the Steam Engine to the End of the Monarchy." Appropriately enough, the palace was the seat of the Imperial and Royal Naval Academy during World War I.

As Liese Prokopp, the deputy governor of Lower Austria, said last month: "In recent years, the atmosphere for cultural activities has become less hospitable. The new challenges that have arisen in Europe and the international situation have therefore been made the incentive for an active cultural policy on the part of Lower

Austria." With this in mind, the province has launched the Danube Festival.

This year's main event, devoted to theater and dance in the town of Krems, has a decidedly universal theme: "Life is a Laugh." Bulgarians will be participating in the festival, which will be held from June 17 to July 2.

Celebrations of the really big event of the century in Lower Austria are also being prepared: The 1,000th anniversary in 1996 of the first written evidence of "Mark Ostarrichi" (the Eastern Marchland, i.e., Austria). The document found in the market town of Neuhofen an der Ybbs will be duly honored when the time comes.



Emperor Friedrich III's motto was inscribed on Wiener Neustadt Cathedral in 1467.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. • It was written by David Hermges, a writer based in Vienna. • It was supported by the Government of Lower Austria, ECO PLUS, NO Plan, NO Tourism and the Vienna Airport.

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## SPORTS

Mariners Snap Bosox Streak  
As Johnson Outduels Clemens

The Associated Press  
As long as he has Ken Griffey Jr. on his side, Randy Johnson always stands a good chance against Roger Clemens.

Johnson outpitched Clemens in only the second matchup between the strikeout ace, and the Seattle Mariners beat visiting Boston, 4-2, Monday night, stopping a six-game winning streak by the Red Sox.

Griffey, as usual, feasted on Clemens's fastballs. Griffey went 3-for-3 with a solo home off Clemens, which put Griffey 15-for-33 (.455) with two home runs in his career against the pitcher.

"You know you're not going to get a lot of runs when you play against Roger," Johnson said. "It's just that much more important to beat down and not give up runs yourself."

Johnson pitched a five-hitter and struck out nine. Clemens gave up six hits in seven innings.

Clemens, who beat Johnson 7-1 on May 31, 1992, in their only other meeting, hurt himself with an error that led to two unearned runs in the third inning.

With the bases loaded, one out and the game scoreless, Eric Anthony hit a high bouncer in front of

the plate. Clemens got to the ball in time to make a play at the plate, but fumbled it.

"The clunk I made at home plate killed me," Clemens said. "I had it all the way — it hit me in the palm of the glove."

Brewers 13, White Sox 4: Teddy Higuera won just the second time in the last three seasons for Milwaukee, while the Cy Young winner Jack McDowell struggled again for Chicago at home.

Kevin Seitzer, who drove in three runs, and Alex Diaz each had four of the Brewers' season-high 18 hits.

Higuera gave up one run on four hits in six innings. McDowell was roughed up for six runs on 11 hits in 4 1/2 innings. He has a 6.60 earned run average after five starts.

Yankees 11, Angels 1: In New York, Matt Nokes hit a grand slam and drove in five runs, and Paul O'Neill went 5-for-5 as the Yankees romped over California for their sixth straight triumph.

Nokes played only six innings because of a sore right hand. Before he left, he had hit his sixth career slam and added an RBI runner for his sixth straight triumph.

Nokes played only six innings because of a sore right hand. Before he left, he had hit his sixth career slam and added an RBI runner for his sixth straight triumph.

Orleans 8, Athletics 6: Cal Ripken grounded a two-run double for the only hit during a four-run rally in the sixth inning that sent Baltimore over visiting Oakland.

The Orioles took advantage of

five walks by Steve Karsay and John Briescoe in the sixth, and Ripken doubled off Billy Taylor for a 7-6 lead.

Mike Mussina set down 18 straight batters after giving up six runs in the first two innings.

Royals 4, Blue Jays 3: Jeff Montgomery got his first save of the season when Toronto's Pat Borders grounded into a disputed double play that ended the game in Kansas City.

Paul Molitor homered twice for the Blue Jays, including an inside-the-park shot in the first inning off David Cone. The Royals came back to take the lead against Dave Stewart, who struck out 10.

Toronto put runners on first and third with one out in the ninth. Borders hit a grounder that shortstop Greg Gagne bobbled, but still managed to turn into a double play. Blue Jays manager Cito Gaston, who announced before the game that he was appealing a three-game suspension for bumping an umpire on April 15, contended that Borders beat the rally.

Twins 9, Indians 7: Dave Winfield tied Ted Williams for 22nd place on the career doubles list with 525, helping Minnesota score five times in the seventh in Cleveland.

The Twins hit two doubles, four of them in the seventh inning. Matt Walbeck drove in three runs.

## SCOREBOARD

## NFL Team-by-Team Draft

Players listed by round, position, school and overall pick in parentheses:  
Arizona Cardinals—1. Jamir Miller, St. Louis (10); 2. Chuck Smith, Arizona (20); 3. Eric Engram, St. Louis (30); 4. John Elway, St. Louis (40); 5. John Elway, St. Louis (50); 6. John Elway, St. Louis (60); 7. John Elway, St. Louis (70); 8. John Elway, St. Louis (80); 9. John Elway, St. Louis (90); 10. John Elway, St. Louis (100); 11. John Elway, St. Louis (110); 12. John Elway, St. Louis (120); 13. John Elway, St. Louis (130); 14. John Elway, St. Louis (140); 15. John Elway, St. Louis (150); 16. John Elway, St. Louis (160); 17. John Elway, St. Louis (170); 18. John Elway, St. Louis (180); 19. John Elway, St. Louis (190); 20. John Elway, St. Louis (200); 21. John Elway, St. Louis (210); 22. John Elway, St. Louis (220); 23. John Elway, St. Louis (230); 24. John Elway, St. Louis (240); 25. John Elway, St. Louis (250); 26. John Elway, St. Louis (260); 27. John Elway, St. Louis (270); 28. John Elway, St. Louis (280); 29. John Elway, St. Louis (290); 30. John Elway, St. Louis (300); 31. 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